The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Post-office.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Correspondence designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solid Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (32 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1871. NO. 221.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The San Juan Boundary Question Decided in Favor of the United States.

French Affairs—Burial of Archbishop Darboy—Communist Boastings—Trial of Rochefort and Assy—Paris Theaters Opened—Rebuilding of the House of Thiers—Incorporation of Alsace with Germany—Arrival of Minister Schenck in England—Movements of the Emperor of Brazil, &c., &c.

Burial of Archbishop Darboy—Communist Threats.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—Archbishop Darboy will be buried on Wednesday. On that day the Assembly will suspend its sessions. The insurgent who commanded the shooting of the Archbishop has been discovered through his own boasting.

Another notable insurgent boasts that the burning of Paris will be considered insignificant when London docks with all their wealth, are consumed, as a grand lesson to the middle classes in Europe. London, Liverpool and Bristol will, it is said, be next the scenes of secret operations. Papers have been discovered which show that the operations of the Communists were directed from London.

Trial of Rochefort and Assy—The San Juan Boundary Question Decided in Favor of the United States.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—It has been ascertained that the Chiefs of the International Club, and several Englishmen, were among the insurgents.

Thiers promises that whatever sentence is imposed upon Assy and Rochefort, it will be faithfully executed. An order, signed and sealed by the Commune, to burn Hotel de Ville has been discovered.

Emperor William has decided the San Juan question in favor of the United States.

Theaters Opened—Thiers's House to be Rebuilt at the Public Expense.

PARIS, June 3.—The theaters have been authorized to reopen, but the cafes and chantants are still under restriction.

The Versailles Assembly have voted 1,663,000 francs for the purpose of rebuilding the house of Thiers.

Incorporation of Alsace with Germany.

BERLIN, June 3.—The bill incorporating Alsace with the German Empire has been read three times before the German Parliament.

Arrival of Minister Schenck.

LONDON, June 3.—Minister Schenck, with Earl de Gray, Lord Tenterden and Sir Stafford Northcote, arrived at Liverpool to-day and was presented with an address of welcome by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, to which he made response. Schenck will reach here to-morrow.

Emperor of Brazil.

The Emperor of Brazil is expected at Southampton on the 18th. The Common Council is preparing an address of welcome.

Railroads Resume Operations.

LONDON, June 3.—The railroad lines between Paris and Havre have resumed operations. The Prussians still have evacuated the Andelles and Antoine depot of the Eure.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 3.—Consols, 91¾ for money and 91⅞ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard 48c. Cheese 62c.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

James Rayne, Sentenced to Twenty Years in the State Prison.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 3, 1871.

James Rayne, who was yesterday convicted for killing Mr. S. Sam Parmelee, with intent to kill, was to-day sentenced to the State prison for twenty years.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:

Pacific coast the barometer has fallen slightly, with increased temperature and clear weather. The barometer has risen somewhat at Rocky Mountain stations, with clear weather. It is nearly stationary on the Gulf coast east of Texas, but has fallen somewhat on the Atlantic, and risen slightly northwest of Illinois. This temperature has risen on the Gulf and northward of the Ohio valley, but has fallen from Pennsylvania to Florida. Fresh southeasterly winds have prevailed on the Gulf coast, and fresh on the Gulf coast has been severely felt in Louisiana and Texas, and rainy and threatening weather has been reported from South Carolina westward. The clear weather of Saturday night in the interior to this evening followed by threatening weather and local rains from Virginia and Lake Erie to Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable the Texas storm will pass northwestward. A severe storm is threatening in northern Illinois. Local thunder storms will probably continue from Kentucky to New York and be experienced in the Eastern States. Light winds are probable in general for the lakes on Monday.

AQUATIC.

The Harvard College Regatta.

BOSTON, June 3.—The Harvard College Regatta took place over the two miles Charles river course to-day. The first race was between the second crews of the Junior Sophomore and Freshmen classes, the former taking the inside position. The Sophomores crossed and fouled the Freshmen soon after starting, and the Juniors fouled the Sophomores in turning the stake, breaking the second oar of the latter. The Sophomores won the race notwithstanding the accident, in fourteen minutes and fifteen seconds. The Junior Sophomore was fifteen minutes and ten seconds, and the Freshmen fifteen minutes and twenty seconds. Owing to the mixed name of the Freshmen crew of the Boat Club, the first Freshmen crew went over the course, their junior competitors not appearing.

THE MURDERESS.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair Sentenced to be Hanged on the 28th of July—Sympathy of the Strong-Minded—The Governor Will Not Intervere.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1871.

At the conclusion of the augument of counsel for Mrs. Fair, on a motion for a new trial, this evening, Judge Deverdil informed Mr. Campbell, counsel for the people that it was all unnecessary for him to reply, as the attempt to impeach the jurors had failed, and he would overrule the exception taken during the trial. He then briefly alluded to the crime and the impartial trial she had, and sentenced Mrs. Laura D. Fair to be hanged on the 28th of July. A remarkable scene then ensued. Mrs. Fair maintained perfect composure, but many strong-minded women who attended manifested their sympathy in a most ostentatious manner. Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, leader of the women, entered the prisoner's mother, then going over to the reporter's desk, told them that Governor Haight had refused now, etc., etc. These manifestations continued until the court was cleared. It is believed Governor Haight will not interfere.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Berks will hold their County Convention on Tuesday, 13th inst. Following are among the names announced: President Judge—Hon. W. J. Woodward; Associate Judge—M. S. Thirwechter, George W. Brockman, Daniel Bastlik; Associate—Dr. John Hagenbuch, A. T. C. Keffer, Michael McCullough, H. H. Schwartz.

Colonel George T. Hummel is announced as a Republican candidate for Assembly in Dauphin county.

The Mercer County Republican Convention meets to-day.

Samuel C. King, Esq., is being urged by his friends to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Associate Judge in Armstrong county.

The Carlisle *Herald* says, in reference to the Democratic nominee for Auditor General: "Colonel McCandless, who leads the ticket, when offered the position of brigadier general, refused it on the ground that his self-respect would not allow him to countenance the measures of the Republican administration in the reconstruction from it, and declaring that the post of honor was that of the private citizen, he withdrew from the field at a time when soldiers were sorely needed."

THE BAR-IRON INTEREST.

Convention of Manufacturers—New Associations Formed.

At the convention of bar-iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States, held at New York on the 1st, it was determined that the Society should be called the "Eastern Iron Masters' Association." A letter addressed to the different iron masters by Peter Cooper, was considered and adopted. Its contents are substantially:

The want of concerted action among the bar iron manufacturers of the United States having long been a source of very great evil in depressing business and creating local jealousies, it is thought expedient to follow the example of the manufacturers in England, which has proved by years of trial to be the best, and to establish uniform prices and the different grades of iron. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to carry into effect the schedule of rates which the Convention may decide upon, agreeing not to sell our iron at less than the minimum price therein set down. The determination of selling iron at so many tenths of a cent per pound is so obviously vague and indefinite as to render the system of selling by the hundredth part of a cent per pound to agree with advance of pay from $1 88 to $2 per day.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. SCOTT.

Henry E. Brown's plaster cast of the equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott has just been completed at Newbury, and will be removed to Philadelphia in a few days. The statue will be cast in bronze of cannon captured by Scott in Mexico. President Grant will visit the statue this week.

FIGHTING AND KILLING DUELISTS.

Called for Europe yesterday.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

Has elected the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, as an honorary member.

THE New York Financial Monitor rejoice in *Low Gardner* as home and lamp adjunct of the throne. Low is a Pittsburgher of decided talent and versatility in himself. The world will learn how the day is now for the Eastern part of the States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A HEGIRA FROM CANADA.

French and Irish Emigrants Flocking to the Red River Country—Something Further About the Derby Will, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1871.

That Singular Will Again.

In the absence of a more legitimate occupation, the Associated Press Agency in this city, together with a small number of special correspondents, who seem to have no other news to send their papers other than contradictions of what their more enterprising contemporaries have printed the day previous, made a concerted onslaught on certain statements made in these dispatches to the effect that an Englishman named Derby, residing in New York, had made a will bequeathing to the United States Government eleven millions of dollars, provided that the government would agree to guarantee to pay to the heirs of said Derby three per cent. per annum interest on the whole amount. The truth of these statements would not now be reiterated, but for the fact Secretary Boutwell has been cited as authority for denying that any such will had ever been made. Every statement heretofore furnished by your correspondent as regards this will is absolutely true. The following additional details are given for general information: The party making the will is an Englishman by birth, named Derby, and has made all his money in the mercantile business in New York. At present this money, to the amount of about eleven millions, is invested in English securities bearing two per cent. interest. The will provides that the United States shall have control of the entire sum, to dispose of it as it may see fit, and only to account to the heirs, of whom seven are named, for the interest on the same. There are further provisions to the effect that the Treasury Department shall keep a record of all marriages and births among the heirs. The conditions of the will are that in case the government does not accept the trust, the property shall be distributed among the heirs according to the laws of inheritance prevailing in Massachusetts. The will is now in the hands of a lawyer in New York, and has not been submitted to the Treasury Department, except in an indirect manner.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1871.

A Hegira from Canada.

J. T. Whiting, general Western agent of the Union Steamboat Company, was at the Treasury Department to-day making inquiries about the bonding of all the vessels belonging to that company to carry dutiable goods from Buffalo to Duluth. It appears that with the opening of navigation this year there has been a remarkable emigration from Eastern Canada to the Red River country. Buffalo has been fixed upon as the eastern shipping point to accommodate the class of travel and the commerce naturally arising therefrom. The only difficulty on the route will be Duluth, and from there to Pembina goods will be carried by rail. The exact rates and modes of conveyance as may be agreed upon. This hegira is entirely unaccounted for, and causes much surprise at the Treasury Department. The emigrants are mostly French and Irish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1871.

LABORERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The laborers' strike ended to-day. There was a conference with the contractors, some of whom agree to pay two dollars a day at once, and others will pay that sum on new contracts. The difficulties will be referred to the convention Thursday to form a labor union.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Treilhardt, the French Minister, with his family, is at his country residence, in Maryland. He will soon proceed to Massachusetts, but will not return to Washington for some time. The Legation will continue to act as Charge d'Affaires until the appointment of the new Minister is announced.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, Carl T. Pagelien, at Grand Haven, Miss., and Carl Hoffman, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

COLFAX AT HOME.

Vice President Colfax telegraphs that he arrived at his home at South Bend, Indiana, yesterday morning, having stood the journey very well.

THE CENTRAL APPEAL.

The New York Central Railroad's appeal from Commissioner Pleasanton's decision will not probably be decided until the return of Solicitor Chandler on the 8th. The case is of great importance, as it is the first of the kind ever asked, and many others are depending on its decision.

THE CREDENTIALS OF MR. BANCROFT.

As Minister to the German Empire, have been sent to him. Mr. Sanford Parmelee, with intent to kill, was to-day sentenced to the State prison for twenty years.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CONNECTION WITH THE COAL FIELDS.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., June 3.—Ground was to-day broken for the new road between Ovania and Sodus Bay Railroad, which will connect the coal fields of Pennsylvania with Lake Ontario. Three thousand persons were present. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The whole line will be completed in twelve months.

FROM NEW WILMINGTON, PA.

Old Things Made New—College Ceremonial.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., June 3, 1871.

Things in the little village of Wilmington are still flourishing. The people seem to manifest an interest in improving the appearance of the place, as many are roofing and painting their houses, which adds much to the appearance of the place.

Wilmington is one of the finest grain growing districts in the Ohio valley, and as the flourishing condition. Rather an interesting occurrence took place on Friday morning. It was observed that the Sophomore class was not present at chapel exercises, and when chapel was dismissed, the procession which had formed in Dr Vincent's yard proceeded to the remains of Alcestis to the grave, which had been prepared for its reception in the College campus. The whole exercise was conducted in a manner creditable to those participating.

OBSERVER.

PENN AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Letter from the Contractors in Reply to Criticism on their Work.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The surprise expressed in your issue of Saturday at the attempted action of the Street Committee of Councils in relation to the Penn avenue pavement, Penn avenue, is certainly well founded, and is shared by all who have a correct knowledge of the facts. The statement of gentlemen in the committee that "the work thus far has been done in a hasty and slovenly manner" is as unjust as it is absolutely untrue. On the contrary, the greatest possible care has been exercised, both in the selection of the materials and in the manner of doing the work. The contractors have very intelligently agreed that, as far as contractors are concerned, and it has been thus far carried out to the letter, under the constant supervision of a competent inspector appointed by the Board, and himself also a commissioner. As to the opinion expressed by some of the Councilmen that the pavement will not last, &c., we have nothing to say, except that it is merely an opinion after all, and what is the opinion or theory of any man against men in the face of facts and actual experience? We believe that the Miller pavement will last indefinitely. First, for the reason that we know it to be constructed on correct mechanical principles; and second, because it has already successfully undergone very severe tests. When the gentlemen expressing an opinion against it can point to *but a single instance* in which the pavement has failed to stand the destruction by any frequency that could possess some claim to consideration, and not until then.

We might refer to Pennsylvania avenue, Washington to Green streets, and Parke avenue, Pittsburgh, to Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and also that to Fort Green and Hamon places, Brooklyn, to streets in Albany, Binghampton and other cities, where the testimony of residents and property owners is unanimous in praise of the pavement, but we are content to have the case in accordance with the facts, unprejudged solely on its own merits and without reference to other issues; and we join you, Mr. Editor, in heartily soliciting the most searching investigation by the authorities and the public of the materials used and the manner of doing the work in the case, and of the pavement when completed. We do not fear scrutiny and we invite and seek it. All we ask at the hands of any one is "fair play" and the best treatment as one gentleman accords to another, even against the severest competition. And when we are satisfied to stand or fall, according as we shall well and faithfully perform our contracts, or the reverse.

Your remarks concerning the "caution which should be exercised in regard to the width of the pavement and the manner of laying it," are very proper. In our case nothing has been omitted in either of these respects. As to the width, that is the selection, we refer you to the Commissioners, who, you state, are possessed of the confidence of the property owners in interest, and you might have added, are themselves owners on the line of the work. The exercise of the "caution" in these elements as to the manner of doing the work can be ascertained by the striking of the hammer on the anvil. We feel the importance of doing the work well, both as a matter of duty and of interest, for the credit of these improvements in the city, and from any cause, it would not only be "disastrous to the contractors," as you suggest, but to us also, as the outlay to which we have gone in the way of machinery, building of shops, &c., can be justified only by the hope and expectation of doing other work here, and this expectation is based entirely upon our knowledge of the merits of the pavement and of our purpose and ability to do the work satisfactorily. Very confidently we remain yours, unshaken, notwithstanding all that has been said from time to time since the contract was awarded, and since awarded in the face of the disappointment of so many worthy and sanguine bidders, and in face of the fact of the lowest bid being from 10 to 15 per cent. under which we are laying the work, the absence of all sewerage to carry off the water from the thousands of feet of surface covered by Penn avenue, which water must necessarily pass over the pavement, and the consequent wash, wear and tear, effect and of quicksands at various points in the roadway, render our task a peculiarly difficult one.

And in connection, Mr. Editor, allow us to say, we propose to impugn the motives of any one, particularly of gentlemen in the Councils of the city, nor the pleasure of a formal acquaintance, we feel gratified in saying that it is at least *unusual* for a member of the Councils of a city to seek to "head off" a contractor and by threats to compel him to agree with the Councils a bidder on city work, to state that the contract pending shall not be awarded below a certain price, although bidders from all parts of the country were invited by advertisement to compete for it, and that the Board had the right, as given, all possible obstructions, such as delay in laying water-pipe, etc., etc., should be put in the way of the "intruding outsider."

And, finally, it is *not very unusual* for a member of the City Council holding such relations to a contractor as naturally result from his having been an unsuccessful bidder therefor, to do all in his power and to his advantage everything which may relieve his disappointment and gratify his malice.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

BARTON & KENNEY.

Contractors for paving Penn avenue, foot of 48th street.

LAKE FISH.—540 half bbls lake herring, 420 quarter bbls lake herring, and 240 half bbls white fish. The finest fish in the market, for sale at lower rates than at any time during the last eight years. James Conner, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

SALEM, O.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., June 4, 1871.

Dr. Wm. Lyon, a prominent citizen and physician of this place, dropped dead at his residence at 11:15 A. M. to-day, from an attack of the apoplexy.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Armstrong and Parker Fields.

A Good Well Struck on Clarion River—Matters on Bear Creek—Clarion County Wells, &c., &c.

ARMSTRONG RUN.

The East Brady *Independent* of Saturday has the following news about the Armstrong Run district:

The Twin well, No. 6, owned by Dr. James and others was struck on the 31st ult. The hole began to fill rapidly, and while we were present there was about 1,250 feet of oil in the well and rapidly filling.

The Andrews, Wolf & Co. well, No. 9, which for some time has been pumping 40 barrels per day, made a fine flow on the morning of the 30th ult., of about 30 barrels.

The Clark well, No. 10, since Saturday, May 27, at which time it was torpedoed, has been pumping 75 barrels per day.

One of Dr. I. H. Harris & Co.'s new wells is in process of drilling; another will be in operation in a few days.

The Jennings & Schoonmaker well, a new strike, is pumping 65 barrels per day.

The James well No. 2 was torpedoed on the 31st ult., and spouted the oil twenty-five feet above the top of the derrick.

The *Jordan & Spence* well is in the boulder, and will strike the pebble or oil rock next week.

BEAR CREEK.

On Tuesday last A. N. Hamor drew the tubing and torpedoed his "Montana." It is producing 45 barrels per day.

Mr. Donnelly's No. 2 is ten feet in the third sand and is flowing so strong that it is impossible to continue drilling.

Jas. Lanahing has a new forty barrel well on the Campbell farm.

We have a grand phenomenon about three-fourths of a mile above the bridge, viz: The Cannon well, which drilled to water the first day, stopped the derrick, at intervals of from five to fifteen minutes. It is visited daily by large numbers. Mr. Cannon has made no further attempts to sand-bag the hole, but as great is the force of gas and quantity of water that it tears the sand-bags and cups before they get to the depth of 300 feet.

Mr. Rodger is going to drill three wells near Martinsburg.

CLARION RIVER.

Bovard and Palmer have struck a splendid well on the Clarion river, six miles from the mouth, which is reported at sixty-four barrels. The top of the Nolle well. This well opens up a large area of territory to oil purposes, and we doubt not an immense excitement will follow.

PARKER'S LANDING.

The following is from the *Northwestern Independent*:

The well on Campbell's reserve, south of Bear creek, adjoining the Shepard farm, is in the third sand, with favorable indications.

The Bremen well on the Robinson farm, away up Dove run, owned by Crawford, McFarland, Purviance and others, we are told, is making fully twenty barrels per day.

The Forker well, on the Robinson farm, adjoining the Duchess, still continues to pump one hundred barrels per day. The exact estimate is said to be ninety-six barrels daily.

The well on the Gibson farm, being put down by James M. Lamberton, has reached a depth of 1,175 feet. This well is located about two miles south of Bear Creek, on the west side of the Queenstown road.

Another well, owned by Overy and others, was lately struck in the Pleasantville district, Venango, which is represented as throwing oil this day, Thursday, at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day. This well is located on the Queenstown road, just above "Glory Hole" No. 2.

A well on Hunter, Lamberton, Tifft and others, on the Robinson farm, near the Duchess, commenced pumping on the 30th ult., and for the first few days gave a good start and promising to prove at least an average well.

A Harrington & Bros. are drilling a well on the southern portion of the Wilt farm, about one mile south of Bear Run, which is to be further drilled through a large casing, and is down over three hundred and fifty feet. A small town is being built up in the vicinity which has been named "Stand off City."

A well on the Robinson farm, convenient to the Milford & Parker road, Stonebraker, Jacob Wilbert, and others, drilled through large casing, commenced pumping on the 30th ult., showing a large amount of oil, promising to continue to yield 25 or 30 barrels per day.

The following wells on Hovey Run, Robinson farm, have played out and the rigs have been removed: Wells No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Hall, Little Jim, Orange Blossom, Good Intent Nos. 1 and 2, Sparr well. These wells are sunk on pretty good territory, but unfortunately they were too much crowded and all could not survive. Operators, we trust, will profit by the experience exhibited here and reserve more room in the future.

CLARION COUNTY.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: Mr. Jacob Black's well, near Providence, on Deer creek, has been at almost 1,300 feet deep, and in a good sand rock. The indications for oil are quite favorable.

An oil well near the church below St. Petersburg, which has shown a heavy gas well, while drilling, was tested last week, and produced a large quantity of oil. It is now yielding about ten barrels a day.

LETTER FROM PORTLAND, O.

Crops in Jefferson County—New Potatoes—Apples, Peaches, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORTLAND, O., June 3, 1871.

I have just been making a very pleasant trip from the Smoky City to Wheeling, and stopped off for a short time at this little village. As everybody is supposed to be interested in the state of the crops, I will give you the result of my observations in this neighborhood.

Jefferson county is one of the finest grain growing districts in the Ohio valley, and as the flourishing condition. Rather an interesting occurrence took place on Friday morning. It was observed that the Sophomore class was not present at chapel exercises, and when chapel was dismissed, the procession which had formed in Dr Vincent's yard proceeded to the remains of Alcestis to the grave, which had been prepared for its reception in the College campus. The whole exercise was conducted in a manner creditable to those participating.

OBSERVER.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The jury in the case of Hamor with Lyndall Fire Insurance Company, returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,403 39.

On motion of the counsel for defendant, the jury in the case of Thomas Bowling, et al., vs. Chas. Black, the Court ordered the bail from $1,000 to $500.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

129. (O. L.) Richardson vs. Donaldson et al.
166. McKee for use vs. Gillespie & Moore.
161. (O. L.) Renne vs. Jones & Laughlin.
169. (O. L.) Sidell vs. Jones & Laughlin.
19. McNulty vs. Jacobs.
142. McCarthy vs. Rourke et al.
89. Barr, Jr., vs. owners of steamboat Great Republic.
90. Keys & Co. vs. Kountz.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The time of the court was occupied in hearing arguments on motions.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

Judge Collier delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Bagley et al. vs. The Board of the Commissioners in granting license to certain applicants for license, on a motion to quash the appeals:

The Court reviewed the acts of Assembly having a bearing on the matter. The latest act, and the only one applicable to this whole matter, is that of March 21, 1867, by the 1st section of which the Judges of the Court of Quarter Session "are relieved of the granting of licenses," and enacts that the County Commissioners of said county of Allegheny shall perform all the duties and have all the *authority to grant or refuse licenses heretofore vested in the Court of Quarter Session of said county.*"

The Court considered the case of *Commonwealth vs. Allegheny County Commissioners*, and the case of *single instance* in which the pavement has failed to stand the destruction by any frequency that could possess some claim to consideration, and not until then.

We might refer to Pennsylvania avenue, Washington to Green streets, and Parke avenue, Pittsburgh, to Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and also that to Fort Green and Hamon places, Brooklyn, to streets in Albany, Binghampton and other cities, where the testimony of residents and property owners is unanimous in praise of the pavement, but we are content to have the case in accordance with the facts, unprejudged solely on its own merits and without reference to other issues; and we join you, Mr. Editor, in heartily soliciting the most searching investigation by the authorities and the public of the materials used and the manner of doing the work in the case, and of the pavement when completed. We do not fear scrutiny and we invite and seek it. All we ask at the hands of any one is "fair play" and the best treatment as one gentleman accords to another, even against the severest competition. And when we are satisfied to stand or fall, according as we shall well and faithfully perform our contracts, or the reverse.

Your remarks concerning the "caution which should be exercised in regard to the width of the pavement and the manner of laying it," are very proper. In our case nothing has been omitted in either of these respects. As to the width, that is the selection, we refer you to the Commissioners, who, you state, are possessed of the confidence of the property owners in interest, and you might have added, are themselves owners on the line of the work. The exercise of the "caution" in these elements as to the manner of doing the work can be ascertained by the striking of the hammer on the anvil. We feel the importance of doing the work well, both as a matter of duty and of interest, for the credit of these improvements in the city, and from any cause, it would not only be "disastrous to the contractors," as you suggest, but to us also, as the outlay to which we have gone in the way of machinery, building of shops, &c., can be justified only by the hope and expectation of doing other work here, and this expectation is based entirely upon our knowledge of the merits of the pavement and of our purpose and ability to do the work satisfactorily. We confidently ask the fullest and most unshaken, notwithstanding all that has been said from time to time since the contract was awarded, and since awarded in the face of the disappointment of so many worthy and sanguine bidders, and in face of the fact of the lowest bid being from 10 to 15 per cent. under which we are laying the work, the absence of all sewerage to carry off the water from the thousands of feet of surface covered by Penn avenue, which water must necessarily pass over the pavement, and the consequent wash, wear and tear, effect and of quicksands at various points in the roadway, render our task a peculiarly difficult one.

And in connection, Mr. Editor, allow us to say, we propose to impugn the motives of any one, particularly of gentlemen in the Councils of the city, nor the pleasure of a formal acquaintance, we feel gratified in saying that it is at least *unusual* for a member of the Councils of a city to seek to "head off" a contractor and by threats to compel him to agree with the Councils a bidder on city work, to state that the contract pending shall not be awarded below a certain price, although bidders from all parts of the country were invited by advertisement to compete for it, and that the Board had the right, as given, all possible obstructions, such as delay in laying water-pipe, etc., etc., should be put in the way of the "intruding outsider."

And, finally, it is *not very unusual* for a member of the City Council holding such relations to a contractor as naturally result from his having been an unsuccessful bidder therefor, to do all in his power and to his advantage everything which may relieve his disappointment and gratify his malice.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

BARTON & KENNEY.

Contractors for paving Penn avenue, foot of 48th street.

LAKE FISH.—540 half bbls lake herring, 420 quarter bbls lake herring, and 240 half bbls white fish. The finest fish in the market, for sale at lower rates than at any time during the last eight years. James Conner, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Lists of Delegates to the Several Conventions

The Republican primary elections, held on Saturday, were more largely attended than usual, and although in many districts there were warm contests, everything passed off harmoniously, the defeated candidates gracefully submitting to the will of the majority. The struggle over the Commissionership was general throughout the county, and while Dilworth delegates succeeded in carrying a majority of the townships, and a number of the boroughs, McGunnigle exhibited much strength in the cities and adjacent boroughs. It is useless to speculate as to the result for any of the offices, but we can safely predict the nomination of a good ticket throughout.

The following is a list of the delegates to the several conventions, so far as they have been received:

Convention No. 1—Controller, Treasurer and Director of Poor.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. R. Boggs.
Second—Thos. H. Phelps.
Third—David Sloan.
Fourth—W. A. Herron.
Fifth—J. M. Kaas.
Sixth—Jos. Casey.
Seventh—R. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth—James F. Moore.
Ninth—James Boyd.
Eleventh—Robert Reed.
Twelfth—First precinct—J. C. Rayburn.
Twelfth—Second precinct—J. C. Barclay.
Thirteenth—James Hunter.
Fifteenth—Jake Wainwright.
Sixteenth—Second precinct—Samuel McKinley.
Seventeenth—A. J. Ecker.
Nineteenth—P. S. Perchment.
Twentieth—David Allen, Jr.
Twenty-first—C. C. Small.
Twenty-third—R. H. Palmer.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—R. A. Young.
Second—John P. McHendry.
Third—First precinct—John Hastings.
Third, second precinct—John Stevens.
Fourth, first precinct—Hugh McNeil.
Fourth, second precinct—A. J. Eller.
Fifth—A. Patterson.
Sixth—W. F. Trimble.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—Robert Glancy.
Millvale—Jacob Heffner.
South Pittsburgh—Wm. Henny.
Virginia—C. Stewart.
Mt. Washington—Fred. Kaut.
East Birmingham, first precinct—J. W. Jarrett.
East Birmingham, second precinct—David Sheppard.
St. Clair—Louis Fritz.
Birmingham, first precinct—George Powell.
Birmingham, second precinct—Daniel Wenke.
Mansfield—J. Bittner.
Union—Wm. Barnes.
Chartiers—F. Spring.
Ormsby—A. Latimer.
West Pittsburgh—John Kurtz.
Temperanceville—John S. Hollingshead.
Sharpsburgh—Jas. C. Lewis.
Etna—Henry Boettzler.
Bellevieu—W. R. Johnson.

TOWNSHIPS.

Ross, first precinct—John M. Brown.
Shaler, first precinct—Wm. Sample, Sr.
Baldwin—David Cowan.
Peebles—Chas. Welter.
North Versailles—
Leet—Marion Love.
Wilkins—S. T. McIlvaine.
Union—J. Shedden.

Convention No. 2.—Commissioner and Surveyor.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. J. Latimer.
Second—H. H. McCormick.
Third—B. Gallineth.
Fifth—Joseph Hargus.
Sixth—Thomas Lloyd.
Seventh—Henry Jones.
Eighth—John Walsh.
Ninth—John Frohich.
Eleventh—W. H. Hagan.
Twelfth, first precinct—S. T. Paisley.
Twelfth, Second precinct—F. C. Mc[illegible].
Thirteenth—W. S. Haslett.
Fourteenth—Edward Llewellyn.
Seventeenth—William C. Pearson.
Nineteenth—John L. Bown.
Twentieth—Charles Neal.
Twenty-first—Robert Gemmell.
Twenty-third—Harrison Taylor.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Cunningham.
Second—W. H. Douglass.
Third, first precinct—Richard C. Gray.
Third (Second precinct)—John Bush.
Fourth (First precinct)—David Lewis.
Fourth (Second precinct)—John Bowers.
Fifth—W. C. Cooke.
Sixth—G. N. Weaver.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—Wm. Harbaugh.
Millvale—Orlando Miller.
Virginia—W. H. Shergold.
Verona—A. W. Bell.
Mt. Washington—Jacob Wilbert.
East Birmingham (First precinct)—Harvey Chess.
East Birmingham (Second precinct)—R. A. Clark.
St. Clair—Andrew Bamm.
Birmingham (First precinct)—George Long.
Birmingham (Second precinct)—William Barr.
Manchester—William Flackner.
Union—Robert Smith.
Chartiers—James A. Graham.
Ormsby—William Dilads.
West Pittsburgh—Louis Martin.
Temperanceville—Park McKee.
Sharpsburgh—L. K. Murray.
Etna—John S. Simpson.
Bellview—E. Gleason.

TOWNSHIPS.

Ross, First precinct—Robert Lehman.
Shaler, First precinct—John Phipps.
Leet—W. L. Jones.
Wilkins—Jacob Sweitzer.
Union—T. Hartley.

Convention No. 3—District Attorney and Assistant.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. J. Diehl.
Second—M. A. Woodward.
Third—James McCandless.
Fifth—Henry McCoy.
Sixth—Henry Tatnall.
Seventh—Joseph S. Butler.
Eighth—Henry Wilson.
Ninth—James J. Parsinson.
Eleventh—W. C. McCarthy.
Twelfth, First precinct—G. W. Hanan.
Twelfth (Second precinct)—T. G. Smythe.
Thirteenth—R. K. Wachter.
Fourteenth—Joseph D. Jones.
Seventeenth—W. H. Obey.
Nineteenth—Edward C. Negley.
Twentieth—John R. Baum.
Twenty-first—R. P. Miller.
Twenty-third—James H. Palmer.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Bradley.
Second—Alexander Wylie.
Third (first precinct)—Jos. R. Oxley.
Third (second precinct)—John Graham, Jr.
Fourth (first precinct)—J. C. Patterson.
Fourth (second precinct)—Peter Walters.
Fifth—Wm. Stirling.
Sixth—J. Speer.
Seventh—Beatus Renter.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—R. C. Christy.
Millvale—Brewer Scott.
South Pittsburgh—R. A. Jones.
Verona—Ex-Williams, Jr.
Mount Washington—R. B. Smithson.
East Birmingham (first precinct)—Perris Henrich.
East Birmingham (second precinct)—August Schwartz.
St. Clair—Wm. P. Davis.
Birmingham (first precinct)—Martin Schaffer.
Monongahela—Richard Brokaw.
Union—Alexander Dunlap.
Chartiers—Richard Haughton.
Ormsby—Joseph Lowry.
West Pittsburgh—John B. Auth.
Temperanceville—C. Patterson.
Etna—J. H. Bourke et al.
Sharpsburg—N. G. Ayers.
Bellevieu—A. M. Wilson.

TOWNSHIPS.

Ross, First precinct—William Rea.
Shaler, First precinct—William Sample, Jr.
North Versailles—S. S. Bollman.
Leet—Samuel Neely.
Wilkins—Colonel Elder.
Union—G. Oliver.

Convention No. 4—Senate and Assembly.

First Ward—David Campbell.
Second—Thomas Steel.
Third—J. Magdeburg.
Fourth—Wm. G. McClure.
Fifth—M. Fagan.
Sixth—J. M. Moon.
Seventh—Charles Jeremy.
Eighth—James Hamilton.
Ninth—R. J. Richardson.
Eleventh—J. H. Hofler.
Twelfth, First precinct—T. W. Welsh.
Twelfth, Second precinct—J. R. Hague.
Thirteenth—James Gallagher.
Fourteenth—C. L. Magee.
Seventeenth—A. A. Forsaith.
Nineteenth—J. H. Stewart.
Twentieth—W. H. Dennison.
Twenty-first—John Lindsay.
Twenty-third—J. McKibbin.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Thomas Bell.
Second—George D. Riddle.
Third, First precinct—Arthur Hobson.
Third, Second precinct—Peter Sautter.
Fourth, first precinct—Geo. Tomlinson.
Fourth, second precinct—R. M. Blair.
Fifth—C. Hoch.
Sixth—Wm. Blakely.
Seventh—Jacob Sidaranke.
Eighth—J. Reno.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—J. W. F. White.
Millvale—Wm. Coates.
South Pittsburgh—H. H. Barker.
Verona—Thos. S. McCoy.
Mt. Washington—T. J. Bigham.
East Birmingham, first precinct—Geo. E. Sloeum.
East Birmingham, second precinct—Michael Jones.
St. Clair—August Ammon.
Allenbown—John Torney.
Birmingham, First precinct—Charles Evans.
Birmingham, Second precinct—Pat. Pearson.
Manchester

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

THE friends of Mr. GREELEY in New York who have his Presidential interests in charge are preparing to give him a serenade on his return from the South, when he his expected to "define his position" in a speech. It is said that the movement has developed so much strength as to cause not a few to prick up their ears.

SEVERAL of the leading Democratic papers, notably the Boston *Post*, Missouri *Republican* and Chicago *Times*, are engaged in the occupation of throwing JEFF. DAVIS overboard on account of his recent speeches. This they may succeed in doing, but then what will the tens of thousands of his followers in the South do about it? It happens that the more influential leaders of public opinion from which the party expect support are in the boat with him.

THE New York *World* says: "There is similarity in one point between the secessionists of this country under JEFFERSON DAVIS and the communists of Paris under their hydra-headed leadership. Both misused, disgraced, and finally desecrated a good idea." There is also a marked point of difference. All the Commune leaders, who were only rebels like the Southern Confederates, and who like them had obtained "belligerent rights," were shot as soon as caught, while their followers have been hunted down without mercy, and slaughtered by hecatombs. And yet that journal, in common with the entire Democratic press, continues to prate of "tyranny." Suppose JEFF. DAVIS and the Ku-Klux had had a European government to deal with them, what does it suppose would have been their fate? Or its own, for that matter?

THE friends of Commissioner MCGEE have been urging him to follow the example of Commissioner NEELY, and tender his resignation to the Court, deeming it improper that he should exercise the duties of his office while the charges of bribery and corruption are pending against him. He had not, up till Saturday evening, consented to take that course. Should he resign to-day, or before the sitting of the Republican Conventions to-morrow, it is almost certain that both Messrs. DILWORTH and MCGUNNIGLE, the leading candidates for Commissioner, would be nominated, as in that event there would be two vacancies to fill instead of one. But whether Mr. MCGEE resigns or not, it is suggested that, in view of the circumstances surrounding his case, it would be altogether proper to place in nomination a person to succeed him, and thus forestall the necessity for calling a special convention.

THE heated term being already upon us, too much attention cannot be paid to the condition of the streets and by-ways of the city. The Board of Health has been actively engaged during the past week in the inauguration of sanitary measures, and has appointed two additional assistants for the hot season. But our citizens should second the efforts of these officers by all the means in their power. The penalty for the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions against epidemics is shown with terrible startlingness in the dreadful pestilence now ravaging Buenos Ayres, hitherto, as its name imports, noted for its extreme healthfulness. The warning thus conveyed should not be lost on us. There are a number of places in these cities, more especially in the neighborhood of Butcher's Run, which demand the exercise of the greatest precautions to prevent them from becoming magazines of disease. Nor can too much care be taken to remove accumulations and deposits from the streets, areas and back yards. It would also be of advantage if the plan adopted in London were pursued here, of sprinkling the streets with a weak solution of carbolic acid two or three times a week during the summer. From all appearances the heated season will be unusually protracted, and everything that is possible should be done to prevent the germination of sickness among us.

[illegible] people in [illegible] Canal, which is in the market for sale in consequence of the embarrassed condition of French finances, will pass by purchase into the hands of the British Government, which appears to be putting forth extraordinary efforts to obtain control of it. Some interesting statistics have recently been published concerning its traffic, from which it appears that the tonnage of English merchant ships passing through it during the year 1870 reached nearly two-thirds of the entire amount of the vessels of all other nationalities using it. The total number of ships which passed through was 491, representing an aggregate tonnage of 436,618. Of this amount, British vessels embraced 285,118 tons. The tonnage of French vessels amounted only to 75,758 tons. The other nationalities succeed each other in the following order: Austria, Egypt, Turkey, Italy, Ottoman Dominions, Portugal, Spain, Zanzibar, Denmark, Russia, America, Holland and Greece, which stands lowest on the list, having only forty-eight tons. The great preponderance of British traffic through this channel over the trade of all other countries, taken in connection with the political importance of the canal as related to the Asiatic and East Indian Colonies of that country, will in all probability eventuate in its transfer to British control, as indicated by us when the question of its sale was first mooted.

AFTER a long interregnum another age of satire appears to be dawning in England. "Ginx's Baby" and "Dame Europa's School" are already familiar to many of our readers, and quite recently we quoted an extract from "The Golden Age," a new English satirical poem which has won immense popularity, and produced a real sensation, especially in wealthy and aristocratic circles, at the vices, follies, and extravagances of whose members its winged shafts are principally aimed. Another powerful satire, in prose form, now appears in the May number of *Blackwood*, in which, under the guise of an imaginative description of the conquest of England by Germany in 1875, related in 1925 by an eye-witness to his grandchildren, embracing a wonderfully life-like and natural portrayal of the arrival of the German Armada, the destruction of the British fleet, and the decisive battle of Dorking, twenty-one miles south of London, by which the capture of that city and the downfall and humiliation of the British empire were brought about, the author—evidently a Tory of the school to which the Marquis of SALISBURY, of the "blood and iron" theory of civilization, belongs—exposes, or seeks to expose, the utter inefficiency of the volunteer system, and the slender chances of success which a brave but undisciplined rabble would have in a conflict with the trained regular troops of an invader. The air of probability which hangs over the whole story is startling. It reads like the recital of an actual occurrence, and is said to have created a most profound impression among all classes of people in England.

UNDER the heading "A prayer for silence," the Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic journal of Virginia, breaks forth into a piteous wail over the ruin which JEFF. DAVIS is bringing upon the prospects of the Democratic party by his indiscreet utterances in Georgia. After reminding him of the fact that it stood by him throughout the rebellion, and is therefore entitled to consideration at his hands, it tells him that since the war the people of the South have been struggling painfully "to get breathing space," and that, having made some headway, and being about to enter upon a grand and decisive trial of strength with the Republican party, the only chance which Democracy has of success is, to rid the Northern mind of the prevalent impression that it is another rebellion in disguise, with the hidden purpose of restoring the domination of the South, reviving the resolutions of 1798, the discussion of State sovereignty, and the repudiation of the debt. It tells Mr. DAVIS that it has "mourned over the lost cause as bitterly" as he has done, but hints that the Southern people are "tired of his sort of talk, for the reason that it embarrasses their object of uniting with "the great Democratic party of the North" and beating the Republicans "in the Union." We are right glad to see the *Enquirer* take so sensible a position with relation to the damaging revelations of its old and trusted chief. Unfortunately, however, it is not printed sufficiently far South to represent the views and opinions of the Southern people. Indeed, so far as we have observed, it is the only Southern journal which has taken JEFF. to task at all, for the doing of which it will probably be called by a variety of hard and unkind names. It would be matter for great rejoicing could the people of the Southern States generally be brought to adopt the sentiments of the *Enquirer*, but of this, judging from the enthusiasm with which the old rebel's speeches are received, there does not appear to be the faintest likelihood. Meanwhile, however, let it persevere in its course, remembering the words of BYRON—

"I may stand alone,
But would not change my free thoughts for a throne."

And JEFF. will probably die some day, taking a good share of the Democratic party with him. Let it keep up its heart, therefore.

BOGUS CONVERSIONS.

If the hero of BUNYAN'S Pilgrim's Progress had set out on his "new departure" from the City of Destruction to the Celestial City, with a lie in his mouth, is it probable that he would have hewed his way through the thronging difficulties which beset him, or have reached "the other side of Jordan" in safety? Is it a good evidence of conversion when a man who makes a public profession of his piety, declares, in so doing, that his only reason for joining the Church is because the cherished vices of his youth have bankrupted him, robbed him of his good name, and prevented him from getting on in the world? Would not this wear the appearance of making merchandize of sacred things, and is it likely that such a candidate for baptism would be received into communion and fellowship? Yet this is precisely what every Democratic Convention which has taken a "new departure" has done. On Saturday we called attention to the Tenth resolution of the platform laid down by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which denounced the administration for its "wanton extravagance," and we cited, by way of reply, to its eloquent untruths, the official figures of the debt exhibit for the past month, and during the term of the present government. If these statistics convicted the new converts of deliberate and wilful misrepresentation, it certainly was not our fault. They should have better memories, or better sense, or else abolish the arts of writing and printing altogether. As further proof of the doubtful character of these conversions, we recur for a moment to the same resolution, which also denounces "the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage in the public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists." The course of the COMMERCIAL on the question of the public domains is well known. We have always guarded the rights of the people as against speculators, lobbyists and subsidy agents of whatever class, and have on all occasions urged the practice of the closest investigation into the merits of every scheme presented to Congress, and of the strictest economy consistent with sound principles, in all grants conceded to enterprises and improvements calculated to further the national good. But what are the facts in the case, that the Democratic party thus assumes the rod of the critic and censor? The Democratic Congressional address, of which the Ohio platform is a reflection, puts the amount of public lands which have been "voted away to giant corporations," at "nearly 200,000,000 acres." Now, the grants made for railroad and canal improvements under Democratic rule, amounted to 33,677,213 acres. Under Republican administration the grants made for similar purposes—to States, not private corporations—reach an aggregate of 33,857,966 acres, while the grants to corporations have been confined to three great trans-continental lines, the Central Pacific, 35,000,000 acres; Northern Pacific, with its branches, 58,000,000 acres; Atlantic and Pacific, 20,000,000 acres, making a total of 113,000,000 acres, instead of 200,000,000, as charged, the record showing that, in proportion to their numbers, the Democrats supported these grants quite as strongly as the Republicans, while no argument is needed to prove that the construction of these roads, by opening up the agricultural and mineral resources of vast regions hitherto inaccessible, and therefore practically worthless, will increase the value of the remaining area of the public domain in an extraordinary degree. Why did not the Democratic party, in order to secure the "rightful heritage in the public lands," make a clean breast of it, and state that when the Democratic party was in power it passed a graduating act throwing millions of acres of the public domain into the hands of speculators at from twelve and a-half to twenty-five cents an acre, and that a Republican Congress repealed it? Why did they not state that the Democratic party passed a swamp land act, under which over 60,000,000 acres—much of it the most valuable land in the older States—passed at nominal prices into the hands of speculators? Why did they not state that the Democratic party persistently refused to pass a homestead law, which, at its first regular session, a Republican Congress enacted? Why did they not state that the Democratic party opposed the Republican measure giving to the soldier who had served his country, a homestead at the mere cost of occupancy and cultivation? Why did they not do these things instead of signalizing their entrance on a new life by bearing false witness against their neighbor? What reliance can be placed on the professions of a party which thus conceals, distorts and falsifies the recorded facts of history, and how much better is their "acceptance of the situation," when accepted in such a vicious spirit, than the direct and straightforward hatred of "Southern impracticables." A distinguished divine was once accosted in the streets by a ragged, blear-eyed toper, reeking from the stale fumes of his late debauch, claiming acquaintanceship on the grounds of having been converted by him. The clergyman sadly shook his head and replied that he feared it was too true, since it was apparent that the Lord had had no hand in the business. Who regenerated Democracy?

PROPHECIES uttered by persons who neither possessed nor pretended to inspiration have often caused at least momentary uneasiness to people who were too well educated to be superstitious. Some of the predictions recorded in the memoirs of NAPOLEON the First have undoubtedly thus exerted a direct and positive influence upon the history of France, and so of Europe. While no one believed that the great soldier spoke under the effect of any divine afflatus, few have failed to recognize the remarkable sagacity with which he read the characters of nations and the signs of the times. Hence, no doubt, the degree of importance attached to or the interest felt by some distinguished politicians in his famous predictions that "in fifty years Europe would be either Republican or Cossack." Lately the name NAPOLEON has been so much clouded or degraded that few have taken note of the fact that in the month of May just concluded, the period of the prophecy was accomplished, as the Emperor died in May, 1821. Though the words of such utterances may not be too closely interpreted or too strictly pressed, it is natural, at the literal termination of the time designated to look about for indications of the verification or falsification of the prognostication. This is especially true when its terms are so free from ambiguity as they are in this case, leaving no room for controversy concerning time, half time or prophetic year. The fifty years having elapsed, not only is Europe not republican, but even France seems farther removed than ever before from the prospect of possessing democratic institutions. Recollecting the course of events in that country it is an obvious speculation that NAPOLEON'S prediction has been no insignificant agency in counteracting or preventing its own accomplishment. The dread of republicanism rendered the people willing to accept the most odious despotism with all its abuses, as a less evil than the one which they were taught to expect. Familiar by actual experience with republicanism only of the Red type, promising socialism as its highest development, their fears welcomed the government of LOUIS NAPOLEON as a refuge from the fate foretold them by his uncle, and by the degradation and ruin brought upon the population by personal rule, they seem utterly unfitted for self-government in any form. We may add that the ready and friendly countenance and support which the second empire received from other European governments were much prompted by belief in the NAPOLEONIC prophecy.

The other alternative, the Russification of Europe, also seems very remote. Europe is not only not Cossack, but the unification of Germany and the establishment of the German Empire, make it certain that Europe is not destined to be Cossack. In reference to this side of the prediction with as much propriety as touching the other, we may say that it frustrates its fulfilments by aiding to inspire that Russophoby which has controlled the politics of western Europe for the last fifty years.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR.

In Germany also the woman question is discussed. Though there treated in a very thorough and fundamental manner, we doubt whether our female champions of feminine rights would be much satisfied with the German advocates of their cause. For one thing, the earnestness with which they insist upon feminine duties while battling for feminine rights, could hardly fail to give offense to American agitators, who very commonly either wholly ignore or else slightly touch that branch of the question. Then, the German writers on the subject, while apparently familiar with everything that has been said concerning the influence of the age in modifying the relative position of women, still seem to respect traditional opinions. This appears noteworthy to those who reflect what terrible iconoclasts they are in some respects, and with what audacity they have pulled down and destroyed whole systems of doctrine which the rest of the world reveres. GUSTAV FREYTAG, whose novel, *Debt and Credit*, was so generally read some years ago in this country, and who has written another novel still better, has lately published an elaborate criticism of the different views put forth on the woman question. He is full of approval, and admiration for much that has been said in behalf of woman's right to labor. Labor he pronounces the chief earthly source of good to both men and women, and nothing, he thinks, can be more monstrous than that either sex should assert for itself a monopoly in the right. Such assertion violates and seeks to frustrate the scriptural saying—"in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." Hence, when women claim their right to work, they merely apply the simplest and most obvious consequences of an economical principle which cannot be assailed. In support of this view he appeals to facts. He quotes many verses from the thirty-first chapter of SOLOMON'S Proverbs, where it is said of the virtuous woman—"she seeketh wool, and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff, etc." In the middle ages, German women of all ranks performed a considerable part of the national industry. The Emperor KARL had his sons instructed in the use of warlike weapons, while he had his daughters taught to work in wool, to weave and spin. The daughters of the Emperor OTTO were famed for their skill in weaving and in making garments, and even at the present day princely ladies in Germany are distinguished for their labor with their own hands. Whoever has been favored to peep into the dwelling-room of the Princess VICTORIA of Prussia, has discovered besides the spinning wheel many evidences of earnest labor. Glancing up to the point of connection between the wall and the ceiling of the room, the visitor perceives in rich ornamentation sketched and drawn by the princess herself the saying of the Roman emperor, TITUS—*nulla dies sine linea* (no day without having worked somewhat.) And then FREYTAG goes back to the *Nibelungenlied* and other pictures of old German manners, from which he shows that these laborious ways of the princess have the most respectable sanction which it is possible to conceive. As HERDER says, the most ancient industrial arts of the Germans were in the hands of the women, and even the cloisters for females were the seats of important branches of art industry. We may add what is generally known that not only in Germany but in France, Belgium and other countries of Europe, this right of women to labor is held so sacred that they are even permitted to work in the fields and forests.

Interesting to Druggists.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that all perfumery and cosmetics are liable to stamp duty under schedule C. Whether put up and sold in regular or irregular packages, or in bottles or packages furnished by the purchasers, the stamp must be affixed to each bottle or package of the article sold. This decision was made in reply to an inquiry as to the stamping of cologne water, &c., sold over the counter by druggists in quantities of five and ten cents worth.

It has already been announced that the valuable libraries of the Louvre and other public buildings destroyed in the great conflagration of Paris, were saved in a comparatively uninjured state. This appears to be owing to the fact that during the Prussian siege the manuscripts and most valuable books were placed in the cellars and vaults of the buildings in question, where they still remain. At the great library in Rue Richelieu, during the investment of the city by the Versailles troops, the yards were unpaved, that bombs might bury themselves harmless in the ground. In every room huge reservoirs of zinc were placed and filled with water; zinc buckets, sponges and blankets were placed near each reservoir. There was a pile of sand every few yards for extinguishing incendiary shells filled with petroleum oil. Several spades were placed by each pile of sand. All the persons employed by the library were divided into watches, who were on duty day and night. No bombs fell near the library. They fell thickly around the LAZENBOURG Gallery, Observatory, and the Garden of Plants Library, but injured none of them. The museums and hot-houses of the Garden of Plants suffered severely, and one or two shells fell in the Museum of the Mining School, without, however, doing sensible damage. A despatch states that it was a touching sight to see all the persons belonging to the Garden of Plants, headed by the venerable widow of Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and by the venerable M. Chevreul, the eminent chemist, each of whom is ninety years old, go down into the cellars to escape the bombs.

THE *odium theologicum* seems to have reached its culmination in Chicago. Bishop Whitehouse of that diocese having the other day formally deposed the Mr. Cheney from the ministerial office, for persistently omitting the use of the word "regenerate," from the baptismal service. It is a little difficult to understand how all this business is to be reconciled with the principle of Protestantism, and it contrasts somewhat singularly with the new theologic departure in Germany, of which Dr. Dollinger is the head. The deposition was of course based solely on ecclesiastical grounds, there being no charges affecting Mr. Cheney's moral character. But Pope has a couple of lines which it will do no harm for heated polemists to remember. Here they are:—

"For forms of faith let graceless zealots fight;
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

THE imports of dry goods for the month of MAY show a considerable increase over those for the corresponding month of the two preceding years, being $8,043,345 against $7,221,398 in MAY 1870, and $6,993,706 in MAY 1869. The principal increase was in cotton goods and silks. The amount entered for consumption last month was $6,170,739, and amount entered for warehousing was $1,872,606. The withdrawals from warehouses were $1,625,33, showing a decrease in the stock in bond by about $200,000. For the first five months of the current year the importations aggregate $61,269,330, against $46,613,145 in 1870 and $45,115,645 in 1869.

THE German army is to be reduced to a peace footing, its strength to be seven hundred thousand men. General Von Moltke is now engaged in effecting the reorganization. Even with this reduced force Prussia will possess the largest army of any European nation, while the admirable discipline which has enabled it to achieve such remarkable results in the late war will doubtless be kept up till to the present standard. The giant in the spiked helmet uncovers its brows, but does not remove the spike.

THE Boston *Post* says:

"One of the most liberal patrons of art in England is a cotton broker in Manchester, whose name is Mitchell. His stud surpasses that of many dukes and nobles."

This is excellent. We always did admire that journal's conception of art. But it is a little inconsistent. Why should it praise the English patron of "art," and denounce Grant for his stud-ies in the same line?

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE the other day announced that the woman suffragists were going to "rock the world to peace." We have the highest possible regard for all who seek to broaden the arena of human hope and action, but don't the good lady think that the "woman suffragists" are in greater present likelihood of rocking the world to pieces than anything else?

THE impeachment trial of Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, has ended in his conviction. Other State officers will be handed over the coals, and Number Ten is believed awaits them. This is a good sign and the State is the gainer. If there was more of this sort of thing the standard of official integrity would be elevated. Nebraska has got ahead of her sister States.

OBITUARY.

GEN. WILLIAM READING MONTGOMERY.

An officer in the regular army and general of volunteers in the late war, died at his residence near Bristol, Pa., on May 31, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born in Monmouth county, N. J., and his father was James Montgomery, well known as a Revolutionary soldier. He entered West Point in 1821, and in July, 1825, was breveted second lieutenant in the Third infantry. He afterwards became captain in the Eighth infantry, and as such was engaged in the Mexican war, where he was breveted major for excellent conduct in several battles. He was again advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel for meritorious conduct in the battle of Monterey. He was wounded in this battle, and also previously at the battle of Resaca de la Palma. In 1854, while in command of Fort Riley, in Kansas, certain troubles arising from his Northern sentiments and those of the then Secretary of War, Jeff Davis, caused him to leave the service. When the rebellion broke out he was sixty years of age, but he immediately took command of the First New Jersey Volunteers, and was present at several battles. He became brigadier general August 17, 1861. He was military governor of Alexandria, Va., and also of Annapolis, Md., and in 1862 held the military command of Philadelphia. In 1864 he retired from public life, and he has since lived at his home near Bristol.

A magnificent palace car made in California left for the East by way of Omaha and Chicago Friday, and will probably be taken to Washington and presented to the President.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is the opinion of the leading market men of New York city, who have just returned from a prospecting tour in Delaware and New Jersey, that the peach crop in those sections will be a good one, much better than it was last year. There was an unusually large quantity of "blows" on the trees, and the peaches are "setting on" abundantly.

If any rural butterflies are itching to acquire fashion's latest absurd wrinkle, the "kangaroo droop," let them observe the following directions: To make the thing perfect, a glove with three or four buttons is selected, so that the wrist may be as long and as small as possible. The wrist of the left hand, and also that of the right hand, if it is not engaged with an Alpine parasol, is brought close to the breast, and then the hand is permitted to fall, palm downward, as if all muscular action was lost.

A physician in the Grand Army Journal tells this ghastly joke: I remember one day in making my hospital rounds, a patient, just arrived, presented me an amputated forearm, and in doing so could scarcely refrain from a broad laugh; the latter was constantly on his face. "What is the matter? This does not strike me as a subject of laughter." "It is not, doctor, but excuse me. I lost my arm in so funny a way that I still laugh when I look at it. Our first sergeant wanted shaving badly, and got me to attend to it, as I am corporal. We went together in front of his tent; I had lathered him, took him by the nose, and was applying the razor when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of either his head or my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing as I do, but I'll be especially blasted if I ever saw such a bully thing."

A balance wheel fourteen feet in diameter and weighing nine thousand pounds, in Wonderly & Co.'s mills, at Detroit, bursted on the 30th ult., instantly killing William Ellsworth, twenty-five years of age, formerly residing at Lock Haven, Pa. He was employed in the capacity of fireman, and, the engineer being temporarily absent, was in the act of shutting off steam in order to replace a belt, when the wheel, running at ten or three times its ordinary rate of speed, bursted, breaking into many pieces and making a complete wreck in the mill. Ellsworth was found with his right leg completely severed at the thigh, his left arm broken in two places, his bowels ripped out, in short literally torn to pieces.

The arrival of immigrants at New York last month was larger than during any previous month this year. Nearly every week from 5,000 to 6,000 immigrants are landed at Castle Garden. The majority of these are Irish, and the Germans are next in point of numbers. Last month the arrivals were 43,471, making 77,191 thus far this year. In May, last year, 46,828 arrived, making the total up to the end of that month 85,876.

The Methodist camp meetings commence at Salt Lake June 8. They will open under a canvas tabernacle sufficiently large to accommodate 10,000 people. The different railroad lines have arranged to issue excursion tickets from New York to Salt Lake City and return for $150.

In Boston, on the 30th, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the thermometer rose to ninety-three degrees, which was at least four degrees higher than it had been in May for fifteen years, and a half a degree higher than the highest point reached last summer—but as last summer confessedly was.

It is stated that it was Secretary Stanton who saved Milligan from execution, in Indiana, for his active opposition to the Government. He did it at the request of Mrs. Milligan, who, when a child, was one of his schoolmates.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor of Brazil, about to make a tour of the United States, is regarded as one of the most enlightened monarchs of the age, and since his accession to the throne, in 1841, Brazil has steadily advanced in all the departments of art, science and industry. He is an illustration of what new life may be infused into a royal line by transplantation. His feeble progenitor, JOHN VI. of Portugal, frightened from his throne by Napoleon I., fled to Brazil and established there an empire, the principal success and progress of which are mainly due to the merits of Pedro II. He is related by marriage to the French Bourbons, and is a brother-in-law of the Prince de Joinville.

Parson Brownlow has recently been visited at his home by a correspondent. The Senator still suffers from paralysis and rheumatism, although his health is better than it has been for months. His hands shake so incessantly that he cannot hold a book or a paper, and when he reads the paper has to be secured to a frame work at the right distance from his eyes. At times he is in great pain. His appetite is good, his digestion unimpaired, and his sleep sound, which may account for his long battle with disease. Besides, he has naturally a strong constitution, and the nerve and determination of a half-a-dozen ordinary men. He has no fear of death, and is not leaving his seat in the Senate to be filled by a Democrat. In speaking of his health, the Senator said that he should most likely make an attempt shortly to get to the Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

One of Brigham Young's sons is among the pleiss waiting admission at West Point. He was appointed by Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, and not by President Grant as previously stated.

Senator Schurz takes his family to Bethlehem, Pa., where they will reside during the summer. The Senator will remain in St. Louis most of the "heated term."

Gen. Grant's son Fred, who graduates at West Point this year, has all the obstinacy, smoking propensities and nonchalance of his father, developed in undiminished intensity. Some time ago he pitched into a brother cadet who had made sarcastic allusions to his father, and was so badly whipped as to be laid up for several days. A second and third time he tried it with Fred, but each time, vanishing upon a fourth encounter, he came off victorious.

Bismarck, it is stated, is about to receive another princely reward. The latest project ascribed to imperial liberality by the Prussian press is the purchase of the handsome and valuable estate of Krotoschin, in Posen, at present in the possession of Prince Thurn and Taxis, whose family, under the old regime, held the monopoly of the Prussian mails. The purchase money is to be 2,000,000 thalers in annual rent, and the *Gentlemen* reports the Emperor to have agreed to pay the owner 2,000,000 thalers for it, in order to make it over to Prince Bismarck as a slight token of his gratitude.

SMALL-POX CASES.

A Card from Rev. W. A. Passavant in Reply to the Board of Health.

The following appeared in the proceedings of the Board of Health, as reported in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday morning:

Dr. Gilmore presented a communication from W. A. Passavant, of the hospital of that name, declining to receive small-pox patients, in case the disease become epidemic.

Dr. Gross moved that the Sanitary Committee locate a temporary Pest House, if possible, and to ascertain whether or not cases will be admitted to Passavant's Hospital temporarily. Carried.

It is due to the Pittsburgh Infirmary, with which the undersigned is connected, to make a brief statement, in explanation of the reference above to this institution. The communication referred to was in answer to an official inquiry, the same as that of the Board, through Dr. Gilmore, whether and on what terms the small-pox patients of the Board could be received into that hospital. In it, the writer stated that while this institution had opened its doors since its commencement, to every class of disease, however loathesome, and would continue to do so in the future, a sense of simple justice to the numerous patients in the Infirmary, who came there for healing or relief, made it absolutely necessary reluctantly *to decline entering into any arrangement with the Board of Health, by which a Pest House would be virtually set up in the immediate vicinity of the Infirmary, and the small-pox cases of the whole city be brought there.* At the same time, the earnest conviction was expressed that the Board would be sustained by the tax-paying public in *at once* establishing a separate institution—or "Pest House," as designated by themselves—where all cases of infectious or contagious disease might be received and cared for without imminent peril to the lives and health of other sufferers. It will be seen from the above, that we did not decline to receive the small-pox patients of the Board, "*in case the disease become epidemic*," but that we positively declined entering into any arrangement with the Board of Health to receive the *small pox patients of the city*, and thus to relieve them from the establishment of a Pest House—the first and most pressing necessity of this large and rapidly increasing community. Already now—before the disease has become epidemic—the strength of our nurses is taxed to its utmost with these poor sufferers, and we cannot believe that after twenty-two years of grappling with this loathsome disease, in the absence of a City Pest House, the public expect or desire that the Infirmary and its grounds shall be the center for the contagion of the whole community, or that the lives of our suffering and crippled patients shall be placed in yet greater jeopardy.

From the proceedings of the Board, as given above, it appears, that notwithstanding the character of the communication received, the sanitary committee was instructed to open a temporary Pest House, if possible, and to ascertain whether or not cases will be admitted into the Infirmary temporarily. There seems, therefore, to be no alternative but to publicly state what was already communicated to the Board, that justice to the sick in the Infirmary renders such a temporary arrangement wholly out of the question. After the sad experience of nearly a quarter of a century, we are unwilling to live over again the deplorable consequences of previous makeshifts and temporary arrangements. The city needs and must have a public Pest House. It needs one immediately, and the perils which threaten the whole community are too great to allow the delay of a single day. W. A. PASSAVANT.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity, but irregularity of the bowels is not that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly by giving a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, aperient and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic superinduced by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $5 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK GOODS,

COMPRISING

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Tamese Cloths, Bombazines, Silk Warp Cashmeres, Canton Cloths, Grenadines, Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Black Grenadine,

BLACK HERNANI,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SUITS, SUITS

Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of

LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES

IN

Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

Spring Shawls,

BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE

LACE CURTAINS and NETS

Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,

AT LOW PRICES.

21 Fifth Avenue.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

Bedford Mineral Springs.

This Popular SUMMER RESORT will be Open for the Reception of Visitors on the 10th of JUNE, and remain open until the 15th of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hours' ride, over a good road, to the Springs.
Parties from Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs in from 9 to 11 hours.
Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Odell Offices, and Intermediate.
Parties will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Hunting don, where they take the Broad Top Railroad to the Springs.
Persons wishing to engage Rooms or any further information will please address "Proprietor Bedford Springs," Bedford Springs, Bedford county, Pa.
Terms of board and rates of the Springs:

Half Bbls., (in Mulberry Wood), 20 gal.	$3 00
Half Bbls., (in Seasoned Oak), 20 gal.	3 00
Whole Bbls., (in Steamed Oak), 40 gal.	4 00
Kegs, (Oak and Mulberry), 10 gal.	$2 to 3 00

These Are the Leading Prices

AT

EVANS'

DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

Lippincott's Soda Fountains.

LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS,

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1870, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible into the bonds of the Pittsburgh Suburban Street Railway Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, 1871.

The New York *Times* thinks the recent decision of Commissioner Pleasanton, directing the collection of the revenue tax upon the eighty per cent. scrip dividend of the New York Central Railroad Company, will probably prove the forerunner of an equally important decision with regard to the scrip dividends of other corporations, as well as other scrip issues of this same company and its co-partners. For many months, the department has had under consideration the question of the liability to tax of the various fire and marine insurance companies, whose habit it has been for years to divide scrip among their customers. It has not been the habit, however, to return any of these dividends as subject to tax, but to treat the sum which, in the aggregate, equals that of the Central Railroad assessment, is in a fair way to be charged up against these companies. It is contended that some twenty-five million dollars of scrip dividends have been made by the fire and marine insurance companies since the internal revenue law went into operation, and the matter was some time ago reported by the Commissioner as in process of investigation.

Under the ruling of the Department, and, in fact, under the letter of the law without any such ruling, it is difficult to see how any basis can be taken against the railroad company without a similar procedure as to the issuers of insurance scrip. Fish cannot be made of one and flesh of the other, while both are so nearly identical in character.

If the interpretation of the Internal Revenue law with reference to scrip issues is deemed sufficient, as surely it must be, to justify a demand for [illegible] upon a great railroad corporation, we cannot doubt that the result to which the Commissioner will feel compelled to come when he shall have time for it pertaining to insurance dividends. At all events, now that his hand is in, we suggest his making thorough work of these insidious questions, to whatever whom they affect; for it certainly will be easier to collect upon them now than after the income tax and other tax laws have been repealed.

—The local stock or money market has developed nothing worthy of note. Dullness is the feature, and no speculative movements to bring about any sudden change. We may now look for a protracted dull season.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	117½
United States 5-20s of 1865	107
United States 5-20s of 1864	111½
United States 5-20s of 1865	110
United States 10-40s	110
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	97
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—The New York stock market was subject to another severe "bear" raid on it this afternoon, which no doubt formed a basis for many of to-day's market. The West stocks were hammered down in the face of the recent dividend. A late number of the Chicago *Tribune* says: It is now positively asserted by reliable gentlemen who were interested in the "Northwestern pool," which began its existence a little over a year ago, that the pool have sold out and dissolved partnership. Their operations have resulted in wresting the Northwestern roads from being managed in the interest of Milwaukee, and against Chicago, as was the well known policy during the Presidency of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, besides making a handsome profit for the members of the pool. It is reported that, about two weeks ago, a new clique was formed in Northwestern, composed mainly of New York parties, who were assured that the dividend above referred to would be declared, and who, on the strength of such assurance, took a large amount of stock, some say 30,000 shares or more. If this should prove correct, the policy of the clique will be to sell the stock to a price where they can unload.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 3, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & R.	99	98½	98	98
Do. Scrip	97	97	97	97
Erie	25	25	24	24
Reading	101	101	101	101
Harlem	131	131	131	131
Mich. Central	120	120	120	120
Lake Shore	115¾	115¾	115	115¾
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140
Chic. & Pitts.	93½	93½	93½	93½
C. & N. W.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	61	61	61	61¼
Do. pref.	78	78	78	78
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	40	40	40	40
Chic. & Alton	130	130	130	130
Do. pref.				
Cleve. & Pitts.	89½	89½	89½	89½
R. I. & Erie	117½	117½	117½	117½
J. Central	134	134	134	134
Canton	60	60	60	60
W. U. Tel.				
Pacific Mail	44½	44½	44½	44½
Adams Ex.	63	63	63	63
Wells F. Ex.				
U. S. Ex.				
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	47½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	32½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	13
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136½
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	101

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 3, 1871.

REMARKS.—It would be treating the weather unfairly not to make mention of the fact that it is decidedly and emphatically "settled." This day's market closed another week of general activity, though in some branches there was a shacking up, whilst in some others the volume of trade has increased. Taken altogether, there is no cause of complaint, nor do we hear any signs pointing adversely to the future trade. Flour is held very firmly at the recent advance, and still higher figures may yet be reached ere the new crop can come upon the market. Wheat comes in sparingly, and as is with difficulty mills can get a sufficient quantity to keep them running. Receipts are less active, still a fair trade is doing at unchanged prices. Bacon and provisions remain quiet at quotations. Cheese continues to arrive in abundance. Butter continues in good supply, but eggs are in light receipt; the local market is fully supplied. We may quote perishable articles as follows: Cherries $1@4 ⅌ bush; peas $1@2 ⅌ bush; radishes $3@4 ⅌ bbl; asparagus 15@20c ⅌ quart; green beans, ⅌ bush, $1; cabbage, ⅌ bbl, $4@6.

Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted.

ASHES.—The market continues firm with a fair trade demand. Previous prices have been fully maintained. We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash continues at 4½@4¾c; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 11c; pearls 9c@9½c.

APPLES.—Few old apples on the market and the new crop is late not [illegible] to be much, but will be here ere long. Sales old reported at $5@7 ⅌ bbl.

BEANS.—Sales from store at 65@75c ⅌ bushel. Supply fully up to the demand.

BRAN.—Small white navy at $1 00 per bush. Supply fully up to demand.

BUTTER.—Supply in excess of demand, and market dull. Prime to choice Ierchies 19@20c per lb; fair to good 16@18c; choice butter in bbls, 18@19c.

BROOM CORN.—Sales at 5@6c ⅌ lb, as per quality.

BROOMS.—Sales are reported as brisk, and we quote sales at $2@2 ⅌ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows: "Dobbins' Cake ⅌ doz, $1 15; ⅌ 8-lb cans, $1 25; 1-lb cans, $2 50.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 15c; stearine 12½c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a better inquiry and we are reported sales of Pennsylvania at $5 60@6 50, and Philadelphi ⅌ box.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no changes to note in prices. The market though not an active one, is firm, holders quietly adhering to their rates. We continue to quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 9c; sugar-cured canvassed 10½c; sides, flatted, 12c; clear do, 12c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon 13c; Plain and Ilic Canvassed; Dried Beef 10@11c. Mess Pork $18 00 ⅌ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11½c; in buckets and kegs 12½@13c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL.—There is a better inquiry, and sales are made at $3 25 ⅌ bbl; ⅌ bushel 90c.

CANDIES OIL.—Sales in a regular way at 22@23c.

CHEESE.—Limburger, Pittsburgh 12½c; Sage do, 13c; Reeson's Phoenix Pittsburgh, 13c; Sage do, 13c; Johnston, 12 3-4c; Brownsdale, 14 cents; to; Cardinal plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE.—The arrivals are quite heavy, and prices have to follow suit. We quote: New Cheese, factory at 13@13½c ⅌ lb; Ohio Factory at 14½@15c, and Western Reserve at 13@13c. Little old cheese in the market.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Demand light and the inquiry mainly for small lots; we continue to quote shoulders, plain and sugar-cured sides, 12@12½c; clear sides, 13c; sugar do, 13½@14c. Country lard, 9@10c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce. The nominal rates are as follows: Peaches —quarters [illegible]; sliced [illegible]; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@22c ⅌ lb. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring sale ⅌ lb; common dull and hard to close sales.

FEATHERS.—The warm weather seems to have a depressing effect upon the feather market, which is very dull and inactive. We quote: Live geese, prime, No. 1, at 75@78c ⅌ lb; store 80c.

FISH.—Mackerel light and prices firm. Good fresh eggs sell readily at 19 cents per dozen.

CANNED GOODS.—The current rates were: Peaches—2 lb cans $2 00@2 50 ⅌ doz; 3 lb cans $3 00@3 50. Tomatoes—2 lb cans $2 50@2 75. Winslow's corn—2 lb cans $2 50@2 75.

FLOUR.—Flour is held firmly at the recent advance, and still higher figures are predicted. The stocks held by mills and dealers are not large, though sufficient to meet the demands of trade. We quote as follows: Mills—Amber in barrels $7 45; in sacks $7 25; Wheat-red winter $7 50; in sacks $7 05. The leading operators report good sales of red and white winter and spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, $7 00@7 25; white wheat, $7 50; choice Minnesota $7 50; sales of sacked family flour, 50 bbls to be barrel. The flour is in fair demand with sales at $6@6 25 ⅌ barrel.

GRAIN.—There is considerable speculating being indulged in as to the future of the wheat market. A few weeks more will settle the question. The crops look very promising, and we cannot expect only to be harvested and safely gathered. This done it will be found that there is a fair average crop. Should we have no good weather, it will bring higher prices with such cheering prospects for abundant crops. We give the following as the ruling of the market. Wheat—red winter $1 45@1 48; fair to prime choice white $1 52@1 56 per bushel. Corn—Receipts are light and prices firm. Reported sales from first hands at 44c; store prices 45@46c per bushel. Corn—The demand has fallen off, the supply being fully up with the demand. We continue to quote mixed ear and shelled at 40@43c; prime yellow 42@43c. Rye—Prices stationary. We can report sales of 2 car loads at $1 05@1 05, being the extreme figures. Barley—spring 90@95c; fall 99 @1 05 per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The market is less active, though prices are firm at quotations. A good trade is also transacted during the week. We quote as follows:

Syrups—1 and 2 at 72c; 3d to the boxes 75c; silver drips 65c; extra honey 68c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C, 12c; C, yellow 11½c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans and Cuba at 11½@12c; prime 11½@11 9-16c; fair to prime Rio—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

New Orleans Molasses—The trading rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 73c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 18c; fair 17¾@17½c; Rio 15¾@15½c; Ordinary in lots 15@15½c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Oolongs fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@70c. Souchongs fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 25@27c. Cassia 20c; Nutmegs 75@80c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY.—Arrivals light and market firm at the following: Wagon $18 00@20 00, baled; wharf, $17 00@ 19 00.

HIDES.—We are reported sales at 8½@8½c.

HOMINY.—Market dull; sales made in a small way at $2 ⅌ bbl.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@ 11½c; green-horned (cows and steer) 7½@8c; green salted kip 14@15c; dry calf 18@20c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 85@90c; Pittsburgh No. 3 (extra) winter strained 80@85c ⅌ gallon.

LARD.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

HEMP.—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ⅌ lb.

MILL FEED.—Regular sales at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 65@1 85 ⅌ cwt for middlings. Oat meal, $7 50.

POTATOES.—New potatoes are coming in more freely and sell well at $2@3 ⅌ bbl; old peachblows, $1 25@1 50 from first hands; store $1 25@1 50.

POULTRY.—The supply is increasing; spring chickens command 20@25c ⅌ pair by the coop; shoulder tail.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13@16c ⅌ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS.—Sales of Tennessee at 2½@3c ⅌ lb.

PEARL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ 5 cans $1 50; ⅌ 8 oz 90; 1 lb $6 00 ⅌ doz.

PICKLES.—Quiet and heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ lb.

SALT.—Sales in a regular way at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed $2 20@2 25; Clover and timothy not quoted.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Colgate's sterling soap, $5 75 ⅌ box; Babbitt's, 10c; Gurley's, 9½c; common, all descriptions, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ⅌ lb.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales of city rendered at 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb.

WOOD AND BARK.—Pails, 2 hoops, $1 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS.—Sales of Muskingum, Ohio, willows at 8c ⅌ lb; Kentucky do at 10c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; pure rectified 97c; bonded whisky: bulged 1 61@1 75 ⅌ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4 @ 8 ⅌ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 3, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central yards for the week ending June 3d, as reported by Mr. C. H. Martin, Yard Master. Cattle, 253 cars; hogs, 176 cars; sheep, 10 cars; horses, 15 cars; mules, 6 cars, making a total of 460 cars.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle have been heavy, and consisted of good, well fatted steers; though some were large and rough. Very few common, such as thin steers, bulls, cows, &c., were on sale, and the quotations of that class are merely nominal. A lot of Texas cattle were on sale and brought 5@ 5½. The feeling of the market is downward, as the season is fast arriving when Texas stock will be plenty and cheap, and they will undoubtedly have the effect of bearing down prices on native cattle. The market closed dull at about 6@c for the best. The following are the quotations for ruling to-day. Extra 1,300 to 1,500 steer, $6 00 to 6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75 to 6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $5 50; bulls, stags and cows, $@ to 1,500, $4 00 to 5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals for the week have been heavy. The market was dull and slow until Friday, when it took the very top of the market. Under the influence of light arrivals the market became a little more firm, although prices have not advanced any as yet. Should the run prove light the coming week the market, if it does not advance, will be found to be firm. The following are the ruling quotations to-day: Extra Philadelphia, $4 70; good to prime Philadelphia, $4 35; good to prime New York $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep up until Thursday, when they became light, and continued so the balance of the week. Prices were slow and the market dull during the first part of the week, but toward the close became more firm and advanced slightly. The quality of the sheep on sale was more common than for some time. The following are the figures ruling to-day: Good to prime, $5 to 90 lbs, $4 25 to $4 70; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 to $4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 3.—The market is quiet. In Fleeces there have been a few transactions at full rates, but as has often been remarked within the last few weeks, the stock is so small that values are nominal. Manufacturers are ready to purchase whenever they can find anything suitable. From the West, advices conflict a little in some particulars, but all speak of a very firm feeling on the part of the farmers, and a short presence of an ample number of buyers. Prices have been pretty well established, and the offers of fleeces in the cities incites a desire to commence clipping as early as possible, and to rush shipments to market. Pulled wools continue to meet with quick sale at former rates; the receipts are moderate, and are sought for by dealers as well as manufacturers. Texas and California engross the bulk of the public attention. The former are a little the cheaper of the two, and in consequence are more eagerly inquired for, but extended transactions are prevented for the want supply. California comes to hand very moderately, and while there are a good many parties examining and pricing lots, they do not appear to be willing to purchase at present rates. Many manufacturers are supplied for the moment with stock purchased direct. Prices are now a little firm, but there is no quotable change in values.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

June 3.—The wool market has been rather quiet during the past week, and the aggregate of sales up an unusually small aggregate, But this falling off in trade is in a great measure due to the deficiency of stocks, and manufacturers are by no means willing to purchase at present rates. Many manufacturers are supplied for the moment with stock purchased direct. Prices are now a little firm, but there is no quotable change in values.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

June 3.—The wool market has been rather quiet during the past week, and the aggregate of sales up an unusually small aggregate, But this falling off in trade is in a great measure due to the deficiency of stocks, and manufacturers are by no means willing to purchase at present rates. Many manufacturers are supplied for the moment with stock purchased direct. Prices are now a little firm, but there is no quotable change in values.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 3.—There is a steady business doing in pig iron, and we notice sales of 500 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 foundry at $35@36 ton; do No. 2 X at $33; do No. 2 at $31@32; and 1,000 tons Cambria at $34.

Manufactured Iron—Bar continues $75.

Scotch Pig is steady at $30@35 ⅌ ton.

Blooms are unchanged at $90@95 for charcoal.

Nails—Command $4 75 ⅌ keg.

Anchors and Chains are steady. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter 5½c ⅌ lb.—*Price Current.*

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands 19c. Flour—Receipts 12,000 barrels; western and State $6 60@6 90; common to good extra $7 10@7 40; choice do $7 45@7 75; white wheat extra $7 80@8 00; Minnesota extra $7 60@7 75; Ohio extra $6 25@6 90; St. Louis $6 25@8 00; Southern $7 00@8 00; rye mixed $5 60@6 00. Whisky quiet at 92½c. Wheat 1@2c higher; No. 2 spring $1 40@1 41; No. 3 do $1 37@1 38; red and amber $1 42@1 44; white $1 50@1 60. Corn 1@2c higher; mixed western $1 02@1 03; sound mixed $1 03@1 04; yellow $1 04@1 05. Oats 1@2c higher; Ohio 56@57c; western 56@57c. Wool quiet and firm; extra pulled 48@50c; superfine pulled 45@47c; domestic fleece 46@50c; shipping and $110 and $120 retail pulled 40@45c; California fleece 40@45c; Texas quiet and unchanged. Pig Iron—Scotch dull; Coltness $30@32 gold; Glengarnock $30@31 gold; Eglinton $29@30 gold; Ayrshire $29@30 gold. Coal—Anthracite quiet and unchanged. Rio Coffee—Quiet and unchanged at 19½c. Sugar—Refined quiet; C 12½@12¾c; extra C 13@13½c; white extra C 13½@13¾c; yellow 12½c; off A 14c; A 14¼c; standard A 14¼c; confectioners' A 14¼c; No. 12 13½c; No. 13 13c; No. 14 12¾c; No. 15 12½c; No. 16 12¼c. Molasses—Foreign quiet; New Orleans 70@75c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow dull at 9@9¼c. Rosin dull at $2 50@2 55 for strained. Petroleum—Crude 15½c; refined 28c. Spirits turpentine dull at 46@46½c. Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton ½d; wheat 6d; corn 5½d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Dry Goods—The whole situation is almost the same as it was a week ago, and for that matter, while jobbers are mainly supplying only near by trade, there is but little change, but the market for cottons as the whole harvest, in sympathy with raw materials. We notice that Mill's percale, which has been a leading dress style; Pacific lawns for ladies; solid colors; Organdie's; Jaconet's; and Victoria lawns; Hamburg edgings; Malay mills 11½c; Merrimac shirting 10½c; Wash. C 10c; Pacific 9½c; Indigo blue 9c; Pacific flannels; heavy brown sheetings 11½@12c; light makes 10c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 17½@17¾c. Flour firm. Wheat firm; red 1 40@1 45; amber and advanced to 1 50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; prime to choice white and yellow 47@48c; choice mixed 45@46c; low do 44@45c; receipts 3,000; shipments 4,000. Oats quiet and firm; No. 1 white 38@39c; No. 2 do 37@38c; No. 3 do 36@37c; receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal at $18 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13c. Bacon dull; shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c. Whisky dull at 92c. Sugar dull; hards 11½@12c; soft 10½@11c. Butter firm; choice 20@21c. Eggs firm at 15c. Cheese firm; prime to choice 13½@14c. Linseed oil dull and weak. Lard oil dull and declined 2c. Petroleum dull; refined 24c. Coal dull and declined 25c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Pork dull but unchanged at $18 50. Lard dull; nominally 9½@10c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 13c. Bacon dull; shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c. Whisky active and advanced to 90c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—Cotton—No sales; holders ask 18c for low middling. Bacon—clear sides 13c; hams 17@18c; shoulders 12c; sugar-cured hams 18@20c; packed. Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Flour $5 50@6 00.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Copper—Lower; active at 31½ @32c. Iron—Steady; pig weak at $30@35; United States No. 1 at $37@38. Tin—Firm; Straits 36½@37c; Banca 38c. Coal—Is sales $4 75; clinch $6 25@6 75; bonus after 1st@1c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 3.—Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1 45; amber $1 42. Corn dull and declined to 43c. Oats

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, June 3—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold was rather dull, opening at 112¾, selling down to 112⅝, and closing at 112¾. Loans were made at 1-64¼ per cent. Clearings $46,000,000. Exports to-day 281,446,000; for the week $[illegible].

MONEY

Continues abundant at 3@4 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 10½.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is favorable and indicates continued ease. Following are the changes:

Loans, increase	$ 160,570
Specie, decrease	15,950,214
Legal tenders, increase	1,870,415
Deposits, decrease	20,347,000
Circulation, decrease	10,351

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and firm, with but little change in price.

Coupons, 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	114½
5-20s, 1862	113½	5-20s, 1868	115½
5-20s, 1864	111½	10-40s	110
5-20s, 1865, new	114½		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and steady, without much change in prices.

Missouris	95½	Virginia, old	68
Tennessee, old	70½	Virginia, new	68
Tennessee, new	69½	North Carolinas, new	36½
Virginias, new	68		

STOCKS.

The "bears" continued their attack on stocks again today, but their gold plan of yesterday failed, and it appears difficult to advance the price. The "bears" have covered stocks largely, and almost the entire list is in active borrowing demand, but more particularly noticeable in Lake Shore, Rock Island, New York Central, and Union Pacific. The features of the market have been Rock Island and Lake Shore, which were strong and active all day. The remainder of the list was barely steady. The weak stocks were Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Pacific Mail. The market closed heavy on all except Lake Shore and Rock Island, which were buoyant. A rapid recovery in prices is looked for next week, as the short interest of consequence is cleared, a fresh basis for an upward turn when the clique are ready.

W. U. Telegraph	56¾	Rock Island	123½
Quicksilver	13	N. J. Central	130½
Mariposa	5	St. Paul	61¾
Preferred	12	Preferred	87½
Adams Express	61¾	Wabash	60
Wells Fargo Express	62	Preferred	82
Amer'n Express	56	Fort Wayne	99¾
United States Express	51	Illinois Central	140
Pacific Mail	43¾	Preferred	96
New York Central	96½	Ohio & Mississippi	40¾
New York Cent. Scrip	93¾	Preferred	125
Erie	25	Chicago & Alton	130
Preferred	51	Clev., Col. and Cin.	93¾
Harlem	131	Cleveland and Pittsb'g	89½
Preferred	134	Lake Shore	115¾
Reading	101	Michigan Central	120
Michigan Central	120½	Union Pacific	33
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	89½	Pacific R. Bonds	107½
Northwestern	84½	Union	92¾
Northwestern Pref'd	87¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

WHEAT—No 2 spring more active and firm; closed at 91 cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and firm; closed ½c higher at 37½@37¾c cash.

OATS—No 2 active and 1@2c higher at 47½@48½c.

RYE—No 2 firm at 82@83c.

BARLEY—Firm at 95c.

HOGS—Firm at 5@5½.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer and closed at $14 50 cash. Lard and meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—At $1 for high wines; receipts 3,000; shipments 8,000.

CATTLE—Weak at $4 40@4 65.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 3.—Flour firm. Wheat opened a shade better and closed lower; No 2 white Wabash $1 51; No 1 white Michigan $1 54; No 2 do $1 52; No 1 red Wabash at $1 46; No 1 red Wabash $1 48; No 2 do $1 43½; No 3 do 45. Corn dull; No 2 at 39½c; receipts 3,000; shipments 8,000; low do 36@36½c; yellow 38@39c. Oats quiet and unchanged. No 1 Sc; Michigan 34c, closing at 33c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat active and advanced 2c; No. 2 $1 37½; No. 1 $1 39½. Oats No. 2 lower at 34c. Corn No. 2 at 37c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 white Michigan $1 47; Wabash $1 45; No 2 do 5,000 bush high mixed seller August at 50c. Crude petroleum firm at 28½; refined 24c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Cotton firm at 17c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Cotton active and higher at 19@19½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 3.—Cotton steady at 17c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, June 3.—Cotton firm at 16½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Scotia	June 7	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 7	Glasgow.
Britannia	June 7	Glasgow.
Algeria	June 10	Liverpool.
Java	June 14	Liverpool.
Java	June 14	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 14	Liverpool.
Alexandria	June 14	Glasgow.
Manhattan	June 17	Liverpool.
Baltic	June 17	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	June 17	Havre.
Caledonia	June 21	Glasgow.
Atlantic	June 24	Liverpool.
Atlantic	June 24	Liverpool.
Sidonia	June 28	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 4, 1871.

Down Saturday, R. R. Hudson, at 2 P. M. Down Sunday: Cattle Chief, Stockton, Lee Scott, at 6 P. M. Weather very warm; cloudy; heavy showers this afternoon. River three feet seven inches and falling fast. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—River nine feet, having fallen three inches. Arrived—Gen. Grant, Cumberland, Nashville; Lawrence, New Orleans; Nightingale, Arkansas river; Alaska and Shamrock, New Orleans. Business fair. Warm; partially clear.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—River falling slowly, with three and a half feet on Harpath shoals. Weather warm and clear.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 3.—Port list: Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9 P. M.; City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Mary Dawson, Memphis to Cincinnati, 10 P. M.; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 5 A. M.; H. Groesbeck cleared at 6 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Cairo to Memphis packet, 2 P. M.; J. M. Wood, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Susie Silver, New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 8 A. M. River stationary. Clear; mercury 86.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—The river declining, having fallen eight inches the past twenty-four hours, with three feet four inches in the canal. Five feet four in the canal. Clear and hot; mercury 85. Business very dull. Arrived—Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Magnolia, New Orleans. Departed—Kate Robinson, St. Louis; Leonidas and Emperor, Cincinnati; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; the Emperor was detained last night, being aground in the canal.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Weather clear; mercury 85. River falling. Arrived—Sam Hale, Cincinnati. Departed—Grand Tower and Commerce, St. Louis; Allen, White river; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Arrived—Glencoe, Louisville; Oceanus, St. Louis. Departed—Natchez, St. Louis; Potomac, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 3.—Up—H. S. Turner, last night; Richmond and Katie, this morning. Warm and cloudy; river falling fast.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Arrived—Bismarck, Hannibal, Atlantic and barges, Henry Ames and City of Alton, Cincinnati; Northwestern, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Capital City, Kansas City. Departed—Ed Shinnick, Peoria; Emilie Labarge, Omaha; H. M. Shreve, Red river; Alex.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Army to a Peace Footing.

Too Many Officers Resigning—The Number of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue to be Reduced to 1,400, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1871.

Reduction of the Army to a Peace Footing.

The United States army has finally been reduced to a peace footing, in accordance with the act of Congress passed July 15, 1870. Under this arrangement our regular army will consist of one General, one Lieutenant General, four Major Generals, and three Brigadier Generals, with the usual complement of staff in the field. Besides, there will be the Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary and Surgeon Generals, with their respective subordinates, the corps of engineers, the ordnance department, the signal corps, ten regiments of cavalry, five regiments of artillery, twenty-five regiments of infantry, the military academy, and a body of Indian scouts. The rank will consist of 30,000 enlisted men, apportioned as follows: Engineers, 300; infantry, 15,000; cavalry, 10,000; artillery, 3,600; non-commissioned staff, 600; ordnance sergeants and others, 100; the Indian scouts will total up 1,000; a company of lamplighters, 1,700; employees of the Quartermaster's Department, 2,500. The total number of enlisted men, for whom rations will have to be issued are 56,386. It is expected that it will be necessary to reenlist about during the next year to keep the army up to this standard, and as the pay will be reduced to the old ante-bellum rates, this will be no easy task. The commissioned officers are sending their resignations in such numbers that there is no longer a surplus, and the Secretary of War has decided to accept of no further resignations, except for reasons recognized in war times as absolute. Among those who have thus far resigned, are many who achieved reputations for hard service during the war. The secretary has ordered a series of experiments by the Engineer Corps with torpedoes for harbor and local defenses, Congress having at its last session appropriated $10,000 for this new branch of warfare.

Force of Assistant Assessors to be Reduced.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to Assessors, calling their attention to the necessity of further reducing the force of Assistant Assessors. The maximum number was, at the time Congress remodel certain taxes, over twenty-four hundred, and on the 1st of January last the force had been reduced to 1,800. At the business of this class of officers has materially decreased, and on condition of special taxes, the force will be further reduced to 1,400 by the close of the present month, when it also ends the fiscal year. The revenue hereafter will be mainly derived from the tax on spirits, tobacco, malt liquors, cigars and proprietary stamps, and the Commissioner directs that Assistant Assessors shall exercise a supervision over all goods placed upon the market, and see that the requirements of the law are fully carried out.

Swallow-tail Treasury Notes.

The President having concluded not to make any change in the Collectorship at Mobile, ex-Senator Willard Warner, who has been in a hesitating mood for some time, has at last concluded that he will accept the appointment tendered him of the Gubernatorial chair at New Mexico. The ex-Senator did not finally make up his mind until he found that the President was determined to adhere to his word.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President has appointed George W. Curtiss, of New York; Joseph Medill, of Chicago; Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey; Dawson A. Walker, of Pennsylvania; E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, and Joseph H. Blanchard, of the Post-office Department, to carry out the object of that clause in the appropriation bill passed March 3, 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to bring into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the service which he seeks to enter. The Board will convene on the 26th inst., at the Interior Department.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A team of horses belonging to Henry Bartholomew, a brewer, of Rochester, N. Y., ran away Saturday night, about ten o'clock, resulting in killing Miss Amanda Hawley and injuring severely Henry Hawley and Mary Green. The driver of the wagon was thrown to the pavement, and is reported to have died from the effects of a fall on his head.

A violent thunder shower prevailed at Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon. Lightning struck the house of Alfred Pearson in Lonsdale, killing Smith Dougherty, aged ten years, and prostrating several other persons.

The inundation in New Orleans is extending, and now includes West Franklin street, between the old and new canals. The water in Lake Pontchartrain is receding slowly. Pontchartrain Railroad is gradually station to the lake is six or eight inches under water, though the cars are still running.

The Jewish Rabbinical Conference commences at Cincinnati to-day. This is the fifth meeting in the United States.

It is rumored that an effort will be made to remove the headquarters of the Democratic State Executive Committee to Cincinnati.

Mathias Smith, an aged man, and Henry Dick, a deck-hand of the steamer Kate Robinson, were taken from the river at Cincinnati yesterday drowned. Gregory McGarry fell from a barge and was drowned.

Father Karlstadt, a Jesuit, lectured at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, last night, on the doctrine of infallibility, and notwithstanding it was free and well advertised, only about two hundred persons were present.

The trial of the Grafton bank robbers at Worcester, Mass., ended Saturday afternoon in a verdict of guilty against Docherty, Gleason, and Sam Perris, and not guilty in the case of Reuben Perris. The latter was immediately arrested on new indictments, and held in $15,000 bail. Jim Welch, another of the robbers who turned State's evidence, was released on bail.

Mountain Boy beat Myron Perry in a trot at Baltimore, yesterday, for a purse of $2,500.

The representatives of the Nashville Press arrived in Louisville yesterday, on the way to attend a meeting of the Southern Associated Press at Pittsburgh on the 7th inst.

A heavy rain and hail storm and thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson river yesterday, and, in some places, for an hour. At Croton the Hudson River Railroad track was obstructed by a land slide. The weather last night was clear and much cooler.

THE WEST INDIES.

Hayticns Still Protesting Against Annexation —Another Tempest in the San Domingo Teapot—Barz Preparing for War.

HAVANA, June 3.—The Government has reduced the import duty on cattle until December, two dollars each, when brought by Spanish vessels.

The new Spanish Minister to Mexico arrived yesterday, and will sail for Vera Cruz shortly.

Ruiz Pastor, ex-member of the Cortes has died of vomito.

PORT-AU-PRINCE HAYTI, July 25.—The journals publish a protest of the people addressed to the President, against annexation to the United States.

SAN DOMINGO, May 26.—Baez is making great military preparations, having received arms from New York. Cassenes is marching against Cabral. The country is agitated. The revolutionists are also preparing for a struggle.

ST. THOMAS, May 26.—The cable from Antigua to St. Kitts has been landed. The United States steamer Nantasket has arrived from Monte Christi, and is here coaling.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Repulse of Revolutionists in Venezuela—Blanco Advancing on Valencia—Venezuelan Generals Forcibly Taken from a German Vessel, &c.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, May 28.—The revolutionist Herrera has been repulsed, and Blanco's army is advancing on Valencia. Blanco has arrived at Puerto Cabello to assume command on the field in person against Herrera. The revolutionists are strong, and it is reported that Talazar, with a thousand men, has joined Herrera. Pallido is acting President in Blanco's absence.

The two Venezuelan generals taken at Laguyara from the German steamer Bavaria were Generals Seaporte and La Rosa, who were passengers. They are now imprisoned on the shore. The Captain of the steamer and the German representative protested unsuccessfully. The Venezuelans excuse the seizure on the plea that the Generals were seized for criminal acts and not for political offenses alone. The matter remains unsettled.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1871.

THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

The outstanding risks of the late Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of this city have been reinsured by the Occidental Fire Insurance Company of San Francisco, California, for $2,000,000, the latter assuming all losses subsequent to May 24, one of five thousand dollars already occurred. It is stated that the affairs of the Commonwealth grow worse the more thoroughly they are examined.

OUTRAGE BY A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

This afternoon John Gillespie, a policeman, while intoxicated, assaulted Isaac Watson and Albert Crowell, beating them severely. Policeman William Lervy tried to arrest Gillespie, when the latter drew a revolver and wounded Lervy three times in the left thigh. Gillespie was afterwards arrested.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Clear; mercury 86. River falling. Arrived—Kanawha, No. 1, from river. Departed —Great Republic and Colorado, St. Louis; Mary Houston, Louisville; Virginia and Grosebeck, New Orleans; Cowan, Bigsy and Victory, Ohio river.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Davenport, St. Paul; City of Peoria, Peoria. Departed—Phil. Sheridan, St. Paul; Confidential and Mohawk and barges, New Orleans. River falling rapidly. Weather clear and very warm.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—River nine feet and about stationery. Arrived—H. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Nashville, Memphis. Showery this afternoon. Clear to-night and warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 4.—Port list: Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Silver Spray, St. Louis and return; Argosa, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 11 P. M.; Simpson Horner, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 2 A. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Feytona, Louisville to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; New Orleans, would, New Orleans to Louisville, 5 A. M.; Florence, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; J. R. Doyle, Ohio river, returned, 7 A. M.; Silver Spray, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Rover, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 A. M.; Lioness No. 2, New Orleans to Louisville, 11 A. M.; Lioness No. 3, Louisville and return, noon; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville, 2 P. M.; Mollie Sherman, St. Louis to Red river, 4 P. M.; Susie Silver, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Silver Cloud, Cincinnati packet, 6 P. M.; Saltillo, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 6 P. M.; Morgantown, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Comet, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 6 P. M.; Nashville, St. Louis and return, 7 P. M.; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8 P. M. River rose three inches. Hard shower this afternoon. Clear to-night; mercury 86.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—River falling. Clear and hot to-day and cloudy to-night. Business very light. Arrived—Alaska, Lawrence, Shannon, Cincinnati; J. W. Garrett and barges Red Abeona, St. Louis. Departed—Alaska, New Orleans; Abeona, Cincinnati; Lawrence, Memphis; J. W. Garrett and barges, Steubenville; the Shannon will unload the falls to-morrow on her way to New Orleans.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Executions at Versailles Still Numerous.

What is to be Done with the Orleans Princes—Letter from Pere Hyacinthe—Compulsory Service in the French Army —Arrest of Grousset, &c., &c.

What Shall be Done with the Orleans Princes?

PARIS, Sunday Night.—The Duke D'Aumale has arrived at St. Germain.

The executions at Versailles are still numerous.

All the Paris journals are discussing what shall be done with the Orleans princes. Some appeal to their patriotism, and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly. Girardin, in the *Liberal*, demands the establishment of a liberal republic, after the model of the United States or Switzerland.

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—The *Independance Belge* says diplomatic relations between France and Germany will shortly be resumed. It is probable the Marquis De Gabriac will be the French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, and that Count Von Hatzfeldt will be the German representative at Versailles.

Letter from Pere Hyacinthe.

PARIS, June 4.—A letter from Father Hyacinthe, in the *Gaulois*, acknowledges the sympathy Italy feels for France, and advises the union of the Latin races, as the balance of Europe is menaced by the preponderence of the Germans and *Sclaves*. The acts of the Commune were the result of the negation of God by the people. The nineteenth century in an age of wreckgrass. The modern empires treated social questions in the spirit of the Cæsars, instead of seeking to solve them by dissemination of education. The Pope could not accept the unsigned reliquy on soldiers and legalized the prostitution of women. The Church also has faith in the decision of questions, and too little with instruction of its flock. Father Hyacinthe concludes: "Paris is in ashes. The work people have no food, or say it is impossible to believe in or love Him. Let the rulers, with whole heart and brain, consecrate the freedom and labor for the restoration of France to faith, prosperity, and peace."

Compulsory Service in the French Army— Grousset Arrested—Effort to be Made to Prolong Thiers's Power.

PARIS, June 4.—No one is allowed to leave the city after nine o'clock in the evening, from which hour all the gates are closed and the cavalry patrol the streets and suburbs until morning.

The Commission appointed for the reorganization of the army has decided in favor of the compulsory service of all Frenchmen, against the advice of President Thiers, who recommended the restoration of the law of 1832.

Many strangers, including numbers of Englishmen, have arrived in Paris, and the arrivals of foreigners are increasing daily.

The *Figaro* estimates the number of men who bore arms in the late insurrection, and who have not yet been identified or arrested, at fifty thousand. The police are in possession of many stamps, and the Commissioner directs that Assistant Assessors shall exercise a supervision over all goods placed upon the market, and see that the requirements of the law are fully carried out.

Swallow-tail Treasury Notes.

The President having concluded not to make any change in the Collectorship at Mobile, ex-Senator Willard Warner, who has been in a hesitating mood for some time, has at last concluded that he will accept the appointment tendered him of the Gubernatorial chair at New Mexico. The ex-Senator did not finally make up his mind until he found that the President was determined to adhere to his word.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President has appointed George W. Curtiss, of New York; Joseph Medill, of Chicago; Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey; Dawson A. Walker, of Pennsylvania; E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, and Joseph H. Blanchard, of the Post-office Department, to carry out the object of that clause in the appropriation bill passed March 3, 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to bring into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the service which he seeks to enter. The Board will convene on the 26th inst., at the Interior Department.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A team of horses belonging to Henry Bartholomew, a brewer, of Rochester, N. Y., ran away Saturday night, about ten o'clock, resulting in killing Miss Amanda Hawley and injuring severely Henry Hawley and Mary Green. The driver of the wagon was thrown to the pavement, and is reported to have died from the effects of a fall on his head.

A violent thunder shower prevailed at Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon. Lightning struck the house of Alfred Pearson in Lonsdale, killing Smith Dougherty, aged ten years, and prostrating several other persons.

The inundation in New Orleans is extending, and now includes West Franklin street, between the old and new canals. The water in Lake Pontchartrain is receding slowly. Pontchartrain Railroad is gradually station to the lake is six or eight inches under water, though the cars are still running.

The Jewish Rabbinical Conference commences at Cincinnati to-day. This is the fifth meeting in the United States.

It is rumored that an effort will be made to remove the headquarters of the Democratic State Executive Committee to Cincinnati.

Mathias Smith, an aged man, and Henry Dick, a deck-hand of the steamer Kate Robinson, were taken from the river at Cincinnati yesterday drowned. Gregory McGarry fell from a barge and was drowned.

Father Karlstadt, a Jesuit, lectured at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, last night, on the doctrine of infallibility, and notwithstanding it was free and well advertised, only about two hundred persons were present.

The trial of the Grafton bank robbers at Worcester, Mass., ended Saturday afternoon in a verdict of guilty against Docherty, Gleason, and Sam Perris, and not guilty in the case of Reuben Perris. The latter was immediately arrested on new indictments, and held in $15,000 bail. Jim Welch, another of the robbers who turned State's evidence, was released on bail.

Mountain Boy beat Myron Perry in a trot at Baltimore, yesterday, for a purse of $2,500.

The representatives of the Nashville Press arrived in Louisville yesterday, on the way to attend a meeting of the Southern Associated Press at Pittsburgh on the 7th inst.

A heavy rain and hail storm and thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson river yesterday, and, in some places, for an hour. At Croton the Hudson River Railroad track was obstructed by a land slide. The weather last night was clear and much cooler.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE

ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, June 5th, 1871.

SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S

MINSTRELS,

The Champion Troupe of America.

LEW SIMMONS and E. W. SLOCUM, Proprietors

Direct from their Palace of Minstrelsy,

The Arch Street Opera House PHILADELPHIA.

Where they have appeared nightly for the last nine months, to crowded and delighted audiences, composed of the elite of the city.

Everything New, Chaste and Refined. There will be three distinct programmes played during the week:

Private Boxes	$6.
Parquette Circle	$1.
Orchestra Circle Reserved	75c
Orchestra Circle Admission	50c
Dress Circle Reserved	50c
Dress Circle Admission	25c
Gallery	25c

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

W. S. FOX, Agent.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

GREAT MIDSUMMER SHOW.

Two Glorious Summer Troupes, each one a Double Show alone. The really remarkable and wonderful

GRAND IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,

With LITTLE ALL-RIGHT, the wonder. Every journal of New York, Philadelphia and Boston teem with their praise for artistic skill. Also, the Infant Ramonlie, Baker and Farron and 30 Artistes. Saturday Matinee.

JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES,

Jewelry and Silverware,

AT

ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,

114 FEDERAL STREET,

CORNER OF PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES' WATCHES

AND

FINE JEWELRY,

Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at

W. W. WATTLES',

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market Streets.

An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

BAILEY & C°

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,

At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Goods sent by Express on approval.

Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

MWF

AMERICAN WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,

E. HOWARD & CO.,

ELGIN WATCH CO.,

UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs from fifty to seventy-five dollars less. It is highly attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,

ON

EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations.

The Largest Billiard Room in the State.

The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP,

PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every few minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Pengroy's Wire Escape, and the upper stories can be reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the far-famed "Rotax House," that further comment is unnecessary.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH

PHILADELPHIA.

G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN.

Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished, throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class HOTEL.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS.

FELT. THE BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE non-conductor known, for sale by the Original Manufacturers of

BOILER FELTING WORKS,

46 Courtland street, New York.

MWS

Fayette Auger, Bolt and Machine Works

White Rock Station, Fayette County, Pa.

MINE GEARS,

Of all descriptions, furnished at short notice.

THOS. ST. JOHN.

FMW

There is a plant in New Granada, which, if the ink makers could only grow in sufficient quantities, would be a fortune to them. It is commonly known as the ink plant, and the juice is used without any preparation. Its properties seem, according to a tradition in the country, to have been discovered during the Spanish administration. A number of written documents destined for the mother country were embarked in a vessel, and transmitted round the Cape. The voyage was unusually tempestuous, and the documents got wetted with salt water; these written with common ink became nearly illegible, whereas those written with "chanchi" (the name of the juice) remained unaltered. A decree was therefore issued that all government communications should in future be written with the vegetable juice. The ink is of a reddish color when freshly written, becoming perfectly black after a few hours, and it has the recommendation of not corroding a steel pen so readily as ordinary ink.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, June 4, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Pressure	Excess Approx.	Rainfall since last report.	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.89	77°	S.	4	.08			O
Chicago, Ill.	30.00	73°	S.	4	.00			O
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	77°						
Cleveland, O.	30.00	77°	S.	1	.005			O
Detroit, Mich.	29.93	68°	S.	2	.02			O
Milwaukie, Wis.	29.98	73°	S.	2	.02			O
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	71°						
New Orleans, La.	29.97	78°	S. E.	3	.02			O
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.03	75°	S. E.	3	.02			O
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	77°	S.	2	.00			O
Davenport, Iowa.	29.96	78°	S. W.	3	.04			O

The following shows the state of the wind and weather at the same stations: The letters on the left-hand side of each column show the direction of the wind (N for north, N E for north east, &c.), the velocity in miles per hour; and the last letter the state of the weather (C for clear, F for fair, d for dark (cloudy), D for very cloudy, r for light rain, R for heavy rain, s for snow, h for hail, G for gale, and T for thunder gale.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,

Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Verona Council.

The Council of the borough of Verona convened on Friday evening. All the members were present, and the Burgess, Capt. W. A. Tomlinson occupied the chair. Alderman Strain was present, and administered the oath of office to the Burgess and members of the Council.

An election for borough officers was then held, with the following result: Clerk of Council, A. T. Bowgill; Treasurer, Joseph Hall; Chief Burgess, L. Lee; High Constable and Street Commissioner, John F. Bright. The election for Borough Regulator was left over, no nominations having been made. Bowand were appointed a committee to draught rules and regulations for government of Council.

Council then adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, June 15th.

Accident to a Pressman.

On Saturday evening Lewis Smith, pressman on the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, while engaged in cleaning the inside of the weekly, met with a severe accident. At the time of the accident he was engaged in fixing the "guide" on the feed-board, when his left foot was caught by one of the wheels and almost completely cut off at the middle. Dr. Walters was immediately summoned, and after washing the crushed bones dressed the wounds, after which the unfortunate man was removed to his home on Chestnut street. Last night he was doing well, and the physician thinks he will be able to save the foot.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in most cases, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

OFFICER MCILVANEY found a pocket book last evening at the corner of Ninth and Liberty street, which he delivered to Mayor Wilson. The latter obtained a check drawn in his favor on the People's Savings and Trust Company, signed by Hallman & Hartman, the pocket book and contents were left at the Mayor's office.

THE alarm from box No. 63, last night, at quarter to twelve o'clock, was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the third story of the Pearl block, corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets. No damage.

DEQUESNE SAVINGS BANK—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. tf

BURNETT'S Cologne is the best made in America. tf

ALLEGHENY.

A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Board of School controllers will be held to-morrow evening in the Common Council chamber. The report of the committee having charge of the feasibility of establishing a high school will be presented, and will likely elicit a lengthy discussion, as the committee, whose report has already been published, will favor the establishment of a high school, but it is doubtful whether the other members of the committee of the Board. The necessity of a high school has long been felt in the city, and it is hoped that the friends of the measure will succeed in securing one.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The dramatic season at the new theater closed Saturday evening, and no further performances in that line may be expected there this fall or winter. The season, perhaps, we will have a few nights by the stock company. In the meantime it will undergo a thorough refitting and changes for the better. Mr. Arthur Palmer will employ his time in getting up new scenery, and Mr. Wood's agent will improve the machinery.

THE MINSTRELS.—The members of Simmons & Slocum's minstrel troupe arrived in this city yesterday, and are stopping at the Monongahela House. They made their first appearance in this city at the Pittsburgh Opera House to-night. The company is made up of men of well earned reputation in their profession, having been engaged from the best minstrel organizations in the country. They are located permanently at the Arch Street Opera House in Philadelphia, but are now on a prolonged jaunt during the heated term. Their performances are spoken of by the Philadelphia journals as of a character to please the most refined, and afford fun for all. They make a specialty of pantomimes, and are said to have no equals in this line. Three distinct programmes will be given during the week of their stay.

THE VARIETIES.—Since Manager Aims has had the field to himself, he has not, as is usual, allowed his performances to deteriorate, but presents a continuous succession of novelties. The company engaged for the season is one of the best ever brought among others the Stevens Sisters, Miss Maggie Livingstone, Miss Flora Benton, Billy Carter, Farron and Hicks, Ramonlie and Baker, and many others. Arranged for to-night is an excellent one, closing with a laughable afterpiece by the dramatic company.

LITTLE MEN.

Little Men, by Miss Alcott. For Sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

FOR $4.00 PER LINE.

We will insert an advertisement one month in eighty-two first-class Indiana newspapers, including nine dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper. For further information address, Box 1,757, List sent free. Address George P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

LITTLE MEN.

Little Men, by Miss Alcott. For Sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY IN PITTSBURG DIAMOND, AND AN ELEGAT PENN STREET RESIDENCE, BY AUCTION.

These valuable properties belonging to the estate of Edward Heazelton, deceased, and to be sold tomorrow evening, at McIlwaine's auction rooms, will be of unusual interest to those in search of property to buy. The Diamond property is one of the best business opportunities now offered in the city, being well improved for Mr. Heazelton's long established trade. The Penn street residence is an elegant and well finished property throughout. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

GET THE BEST.

Purchasers in the country, who are unable to visit the manufactory themselves, should be careful, in ordering crackers from their grocer, to specify *Marvin & Co.'s* manufacture. Those who desire a superior article of crackers, cakes or biscuit, should remember to send for Marvin & Co.'s, if they cannot supply themselves personally at the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. FMW.

Keep Your Head Cool

By wearing a London Hat. Flemings, the Wood street hatter, has them.

Brady's Family Bitters.

One of the greatest remedies, which has achieved a popularity surpassing any other preparation ever introduced to the public, is Brady's Family Bitters. It is a certain cure for chills and fever, or diseases of the liver and kidneys, dysentary and flux, as well as dyspepsia, and has no equal. The ingredients of this manufacture possess the most vitalizing properties, and have cured thousands, and they are exceedingly popular with the public, as "everybody takes it." MWF

Buy an Ounce Hat

At Mr. Fleming's hat emporium, 139 Wood street.

Evening Dress Hat.

The Broadway Hat. Go to Fleming's for them, 139 Wood street.

Breed & Co.'s China Palace,

106 Wood street. Call and see the elegant China decorated sets worth three hundred dollars and downward.

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

See the Variety

And large stock of new hats at Fleming's, 139 Wood street.

The Largest Display Windows in Pittsburgh.

Mossell Bros.' store has the largest display store windows of any in Pittsburgh.

Deafness.

There are many diseases of the ear which are now as remediable as of any other part of the body, and we cannot but be amazed that people would neglect so important an organ as that of hearing, especially when the means of cure are so readily obtainable. Apart from what passes as hard-hearing and total deafness, there are other disagreeable sensations peculiar to the organ of hearing which are completely within the reach of chirurgical skill and can be entirely removed; among these may be classed purulent discharges, buzzing, singing like the sound of a teakettle, grasshoppers, spindles, &c. These sounds are frequently, if not always the precursors of some unnatural state of the organ of hearing, or probably of some other physical ailment which, if removed, the other will pass off with the removal of the cause. Discharges of matter from the ear are usually the result of some ulcerations or abrasion of the surface of the internal ear, and it is frequently attended with deafness or at least impaired hearing, which, if neglected, will soon end in total loss of hearing.

Dr. Keyser, of this city, has an office in the rear of his great medicine store for the treatment of all such cases, as well as a large class of chronic maladies to which it were difficult to give a name. The Doctor has investigated chronic ailments with more than ordinary industry, and the cases of cures which he has published now and again, place his ability in the vantage grounds as regards chronic diseases of every sort.

That Little Barber Shop, Around the Corner, of Archie Billows's, on Tenth Street.

The additional help and the enlargement of this popular tonsorial artist's shaving saloon, near the corner of Liberty street on Tenth, is meeting with unusual good success in securing the best of custom. Gentlemen will find at Archie Billows's shop as complete, if not better arrangements, than at any other shop in the city. An easy chair, a good lather, a clean towel, and a sharp razor, and the most prominent requisite, a *gentleman* to wait upon your pleasure. Give him a call, as we think a trial will surely be a continuance of your patronage.

The Pittsburgh Style.

The hat designed and which is now on sale at Fleming's, 139 Wood street. The very thing needed to keep your head cool and comfortable.

DIED.

GREIG—On Saturday evening, the 3d inst., Mrs. ISA. BELLA GREIG, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. N. Veeder, No. 61 Western avenue, Allegheny, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNES.

AGENTS,

SCHULTZ & TAILER, New York.

MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,

ASSETS, $3,050,535 64.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and all other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE

ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, June 5th, 1871.

SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S

MINSTRELS,

The Champion Troupe of America.

LEW SIMMONS and E. W. SLOCUM, Proprietors

Direct from their Palace of Minstrelsy,

The Arch Street Opera House PHILADELPHIA.

Where they have appeared nightly for the last nine months, to crowded and delighted audiences, composed of the elite of the city.

Everything New, Chaste and Refined. There will be three distinct programmes played during the week:

Private Boxes	$6.
Parquette Circle	$1.
Orchestra Circle Reserved	75c
Orchestra Circle Admission	50c
Dress Circle Reserved	50c
Dress Circle Admission	25c
Gallery	25c

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

W. S. FOX, Agent.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

GREAT MIDSUMMER SHOW.

Two Glorious Summer Troupes, each one a Double Show alone. The really remarkable and wonderful

GRAND IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,

With LITTLE ALL-RIGHT, the wonder. Every journal of New York, Philadelphia and Boston teem with their praise for artistic skill. Also, the Infant Ramonlie, Baker and Farron and 30 Artistes. Saturday Matinee.

JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES,

Jewelry and Silverware,

AT

ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,

114 FEDERAL STREET,

CORNER OF PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES' WATCHES

AND

FINE JEWELRY,

Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at

W. W. WATTLES',

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market Streets.

An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

BAILEY & C°

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,

At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Goods sent by Express on approval.

Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

MWF

AMERICAN WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,

E. HOWARD & CO.,

ELGIN WATCH CO.,

UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs from fifty to seventy-five dollars less. It is highly attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,

ON

EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations.

The Largest Billiard Room in the State.

The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP,

PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every few minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEG